"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain, with northeasterly winds.

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POSTSCRIPT

3:45 A. M.

DEWEY GOVERNOR GENERAL?

Corroboration of His Victory at Manila Received in Boston from Singapore.

BOSTON, May 5.—The following telegram, received by E. T. Miles of Boston from a friend in Singapore, was read at the banquet of the Electric Club to-night:

SINGAPORE, May 5.—Reliable information received here corroborating news of Dewey's victory at Manila, and he is now executing the duties of Governor General there.

FIREBUGS AT INDIAN HEAD.

Attempts to Destroy the Magazines at the Proving Grounds Laid to Spanish Spies.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The American will say to-morrow:

"News reached this city yesterday that an attempt had been made to destroy the Government magazines at the Indian Head proving grounds on the Potomac River, twenty-five miles below Washington.

"A huge pile of wood, containing thousands of cords, situated near the magazines, was destroyed by fire of an incendiary origin last Tuesday night. Several suspicious characters have been seen about the neighborhood for some time past, and it is believed that a spy in the employ of the Spanish Government had something to do with applying the torch."

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.47; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry, $11.75.

FOREIGN.—Baron von Thielmann informed the German Reichstag that the duties on grain would not be suspended at present. The session will be closed to-day. The insurgents in West Africa have destroyed the town of Rotifunk, and it is reported that the native members of the American mission were massacred. Prince Koung, the President of the Chinese Tsung-li-Yamen, is not dead, as was reported. He became unconscious and then awakened. The American four-masted ship May Flint, formerly the steamer Persian Monarch, is on fire at Hiogo, Japan.—Page 7.

Page 4.

Gen. Merritt detailed two of his aides yesterday to pick out two suitable camp grounds, where the volunteers raised in the Department of the East can be mobilized. A mine exploded off Sandy Hook as an object lesson shows its destructive powers.

Page 7.

Miss Gertrude Russ Colt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Colt of Brooklyn, and James Marsh Barrett were married in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, this borough, yesterday at noon, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiating.

The silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan was closed last night with a reception at the Metropolitan Opera House. Bishop Farley presented to the Archbishop a cancelled mortgage of $250,000 on the Seminary at Dunwoodie. Addresses were made by Justice Daly, Eldridge T. Gerry, Mr. Bourke Cochran, and Elihu Root.

Page 12.

May wheat advanced 20 cents in Chicago yesterday, closing at $1.50, and July closed at $1.02¼, an advance of 3⅝ cents. Leiter sold 2,000,000 bushels to a French syndicate at $1.47. The advance was due to the shortage abroad and the abolition of import duties by Continental countries.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Several patriotic addresses were made and a committe on war affairs was appointed. Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of an international bank and urging the maintenance of the tonnage tax.

Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen west of the Mississippi and fallen to the east of it. A belt of low pressure extends from the lower Mississippi Valley to the South Atlantic Coast and northward along the coast to New England. It is cloudy in the Atlantic States, the Ohio, Lower Mississippi, and Arkansas Valleys. It is nearly clear in the upper lake region and over the greater portion of the Northwest and Rocky Mountain districts. Rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours from the Middle and North Atlantic Coast westward to the Rocky Mountains, extending northward as far as the southern edge of the lake regions. It is colder in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest and warmer in the Northwest. For to-day rain is indicated in the Middle and North Atlantic States, showers in the South Atlantic States, clearing weather in the lower lake region and Ohio Valley, and fair and cooler weather in the Southwest. The weather will be fair in the upper larke region and the Northwest. The temperature will rise on the middle plateau and fall in the interior districts of the Southwest, and in the Lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	Times. 1898.
3 A. M.	49	45	51
6 A. M.	46	45	51
9 A. M.	52	48	54
12 M.	60	49	54
3 P. M.	62	48	52
6 P. M.	60	46	52
9 P. M.	60	46	50
12 P. M.	59	45	49

The TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51¼
Weather Bureau	46½
Corresponding date 1897	56
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature was 51 degrees at [illegible] P. M., and the minimum 45 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 100 per cent.

Every Day in the Year [illegible]

THRONE IS IN DANGER

Queen Regent of Spain May Be Forced to Flee for Safety.

GOING TO VIENNA

Apartments Engaged There for Her Accommodation in an Emergency.

A CRISIS MAY OCCUR SOON

The Government Exerting All Its Power to Remove the Causes of Discontent.

The impending crisis in Spain has become for the moment the most interesting feature of the war situation, in the absence of advices from Commodore Dewey. A dispatch from Vienna declares that apartments have been engaged for the Queen Regent at a hotel in that city and that she is expected to quit Spain as soon as she can do so without endangering the interests of her son.

Rioting is continued in many parts of Spain, while the Government is endeavoring to remove the causes of discontent by prohibiting the exportation of breadstuffs and removing the import duties.

Lord Salisbury's speech before the Primrose League on Wednesday is denounced in Spain as an avowal of the purpose of Great Britain and the United States to take advantage of weaker nations.

DANGERS OF SPAIN'S THRONE.

Apartments Engaged at a Vienna Hotel for the Accommodation of the Queen Regent.

LONDON, May 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Apartments have been reserved at a hotel here for the Queen Regent of Spain in case she should arrive before apartments have been prepared for her in her brother's palace.

"Telegrams from the Austrian Ambassador at Madrid (Count Dubsky) indicate that the Queen Regent is only waiting for a suitable moment to quit Spain without detriment to the interests of her son."

MADRID, May 5.—El Liberal, in a gloomy article, which notes the "subterraneous rumblings preceding social upheaval," declares that "the fate of the country cannot remain longer with the weak hands and worn-out intellects of the men now governing the country."

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 5.—The disturbances, caused by the high price and scarcity of food, continue in the Spanish provinces. There have been frequent conflicts between the rioters and the civil guards, and looting and shooting are reported from various points. At Barcelona there has been a renewed run on the bank, the holders of notes demanding silver.

A mob of about 8,000 striking miners has made a tumultuous demonstration at Murcia, capital of the province of that name, thirty miles from the port of Cartagena. They shouted "Death to the thieves!" and "Down with the taxes!" attempted to set fire to the railroad station and other buildings, and then began a movement toward Cartagena, but a strong force of troops prevented the rioters from moving on the port. A number of men were wounded. Disturbances are also threatened at Cartagena, where martial law has been proclaimed.

Similar scenes have occurred at Oviedo, Leon, and at a number of other towns, where the factory hands have struck work. The strikers are parading the streets, demanding cheap bread and stoning houses.

The steps taken by the authorities have resulted in the restoration of peace at Malaga, where the British steam yacht Lady of Clemell was recently stoned and driven out of the harbor, eventually seeking refuge at Gibraltar. It appears that the Malaga mob thought she was an American vessel.

Rioting continues at the seaport town of Gijon, Province of Oviedo, where yesterday the fisherwomen and the tobacco girls sacked several bakeries and burned all the octrol offices.

LONDON, May 5.—The latest dispatches from Madrid say that the measures the Cortes has adopted have had the effect of reducing the agitation in the provinces; but, looking to the severe censorship, such optimist reports may well be doubted.

SPAIN'S CABINET AND CORTES.

MADRID, May 5.—The Cabinet to-day deliberated upon the financial situation and the measures taken and contemplated to preserve public order in the localities where disturbances have occurred. The Government is greatly disappointed at the length of the debate in the Cortes.

The bill introduced in the Cortes to prohibit the exportation of corn, flour, rye, maize, potatoes, and fruit, and suppressing the duty on the importation of those articles, is intended to checkmate the speculators, who, owing to the enormous premium on exchange, now 111 per cent., commenced immense exportations of produce, against which tney negotiated bills in foreign markets. These exports have created the scarcity of food, which is largely responsible for the rioting throughout Spain.

The debate on the Government's policy was resumed in the Congress to-day, the sitting being mainly occupied with the continuation of Señor Romero y Robledo's speech. He severely criticised the Government for its lack of foresight, and, after putting various questions to members of the Cabinet as to the Government plans, he announced that he would ask the Cortes to vote an income tax.

The Congress finally agreed to decrease the customs duties on corn.

Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, announced that the Official Gazette would shortly publish a decree forbidding the export of wheat.

In the Senate, Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, submitted a bill authorizing him to mobilize the Second Reserves for service in the Canaries.

LORD SALISBURY DENOUNCED.

MADRID, May 5.—The Imparcial to-day, commenting upon the speech which the Marquis of Salisbury delivered yesterday at the annual meeting of the Primrose League in London, says:

"His bitter words will arouse the indignation of all lovers of justice. Lord Salisbury voiced the theory that 'Might is right.' One may extend this parallel between powerful and weak nations in the following manner: There are conscienceless nations which employ iron-clads as the bandit uses his knife. There are nations which sacrifice their aspirations to justice and pride of race. The strong powers must beware of the despair of those they desire to despoil. These powers are preparing a terrible close of the nineteenth century. At both Washington and London the fact is solemnly proclaimed that robbery is legal."

WASHINGTON, May 5.—At the several headquarters to-day, the speech of Lord Salisbury before the Primrose Club last night was regarded as deeply significant, in that it was the first expression from a high official source clearly indicating the sympathy of the British Ministry in the present course of the United States. In British quarters Lord Salisbury's speech is received with much satisfaction as another evidence of cordiality between this country and Great Britain. At the same time, it is stated with the greatest positiveness that this friendly feeling has at no time taken official form, in the way of an entente or understanding of any kind. It is regarded as none the less helpful, however, in leading toward fuller co-operation and sympathy between the English-speaking people on both sides of the water.

SPAIN'S LONDON PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, May 5.—A remarkable and mysterious attempt to influence public opinion in London, through circulars distributed in the streets during the busiest hours, began last evening. While the theatres were emptying, many men were employed in handing dodgers of yellow paper, with large headlines, reading:

"Why the United States is Making War upon Spain."

Under this heading were extracts from the remarks recently made by Edward J. Phelps, the former United States Minister at London, who, from a legal standpoint, expressed the opinion that the United States was not justified in going to war with Spain. These extracts were accompanied by quotations from pro-Spanish newspapers printed in America and Great Britain.

Up to the present it has been impossible to ascertain who is financing this street propaganda.

A WEYLER-ROBLEDO BOOM.

LONDON, May 5.—A letter, dated May 2, just received from Madrid, says Gen. Weyler and Señor Romero y Robledo, the former Minister of Justice, are bound to come to the front now, as "a military furor has taken possession of the nation, and the Spanish dynasty, as well as the Government, is doomed."

SPANISH FOURS WAY DOWN.

They Open at 30 in London and at 29 3-4 in Paris.

LONDON, May 5.—American securities opened strong and further improved on buying, said to be for New York. Spanish 4s opened at 30, and later advanced to 30¼. Yesterday's closing price was 30⅝. Spanish 4s closed at 30¼, a net loss of ⅜.

PARIS, May 5.—Business was dull to-day on the Bourse, under the influence of the decline in Spanish 4s, but later there was an improvement and prices closed firmly, Spanish 4s, however, losing a portion of their recovery. Brazilian securities declined on liquidations and forced sales.

PARIS, May 5.—Spanish 4s opened at 29¾, a loss of 1⅛. They closed at 30 1-16, a net loss of 13-16.

BARCELONA, May 5.—Spanish 4s are quoted at 62.

MADRID, May 5.—Spanish 4s are quoted at 60.60.

A New War Map of Cuba Free with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Best yet published. Price, 3 cents.—Adv.

SAMPSON TO STRIKE A BLOW

His Ships Expected to Reduce the Forts at San Juan de Puerto Rico in Short Order.

MAY MEET THE SPANISH FLEET

Its Defeat and the Occupation of Puerto Rico Would Seal Blanco's Fate —Naval Men Confident of the Oregon's Safety.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Admiral Sampson is expected to be heard from in a day or two as having accomplished something akin to the stroke of Commodore Dewey at Manila. From intimations, rather than by direct information, which is carefully withheld here now, it is ascertained he has been provided with a programme that will keep his ships very actively employed, perhaps for a week, and under some circumstances for a longer period.

There is good reason for believing that the Navy Department has imposed upon Admiral Sampson the task of destroying the forts at San Juan de Puerto Rico, the principal harbor of the island. It is defended, but not with powerful ordnance or by a formidable garrison. The details of the works are known by the Navy Department, and the problem of their reduction has been carefully considered.

To the Spanish fleet, if it is now really approaching Puerto Rico, it is of vital importance that it be retained in good condition as a base of operations. To the United States it is essential that its usefulness as a harbor of refuge or active operations on Spain shall be impaired or ruined.

Admiral Sampson, it is understood, has proceeded toward Puerto Rico to carry out his first orders, which are similar to those to Commodore Dewey as he started for Manila. Dewey was to seek out and destroy the Spanish fleet. Sampson's instructions are to reduce the batteries at San Juan. At present there is no fleet there to be destroyed. It is believed at the Navy Department that it would be a work of but a few hours, once the range is established, to render the Spanish batteries useless for the support of the fleet, if it should appear. It is not confidently expected to appear, however.

To Make a Bold Dash.

The United States fleet will make such a dash at San Juan as was made past the Corrigedor forts at Manila, and by closing in with the batteries depend upon the superior marksmanship of the American seamen and effective ordnance in an endeavor to drive the Spaniards from their guns with a fire too hot and persistent to be sustained. This course appears to have been decided upon as a result of the affair at Manila.

While no details have been received upon which a safe calculation can be based, it is the opinion of naval men that the Spanish gunnery in Puerto Rico, where there has been no practice, is not better than it was at Manila, where there has been war, and where the men, it is thought here, ought to have been able to injure the United States fleet seriously. The brief dispatches received about the Manila Harbor have justified to some naval authorities the conclusion that the batteries on shore did not materially obstruct the work of the vessels of Commodore Dewey's command. Admiral Sampson, it is believed, may attack the Puerto Rico defenders with as much confidence as Commodore Dewey flew at those off Manila.

Work After Leaving San Juan.

Should he meet with such injury as to render it imperative that he bring his vessels back to Key West it would still be not too late to dispatch a second fleet to carry on the work set for Sampson to do, and which, it is believed, he will be able to carry out. But the intimation is that he will be ready, after he has stopped at Puerto Rico, to smash the batteries of San Juan, to go on and carry out what is desired as a programme of great activity. Should he only reduce the forts and not meet the Spanish vessels, Puerto Rico and Spain will have been dealt a severe blow. If it be possible for him to destroy the fortifications first and the fleet immediately afterward the speedy occupation of Puerto Rico and the surrender of Blanco in Cuba would follow as a matter of course, and in a few days.

Not until unquestioned information has been obtained that the Spanish fleet is on this side of the Atlantic will it be believed at the Navy Department that Spain has decided to expose the best part of her whole navy to the chance of destruction in one engagement.

A high officer of the Administration today almost demolished the theory that Admiral Sampson was going to succor the Oregon, now on her way from Brazil to join the North Atlantic Squadron. He declared that the Navy Department was under no apprehension about the Oregon for the reason that it did not consider that the Spanish Admiral of the Cape Verde squadron would be willing to risk a combat with the Oregon, even with the great odds in his favor, because, if overwhelmed in the end, the Oregon would certainly destroy one of the Spanish ships and perhaps two, and the Spanish government could not afford to exchange pawns at this stage of the war. That left open as possible points of operations for Sampson either Puerto Rico or some port on the Cuban coast. But just which theory is to be accepted is not even hinted at by the Department official.

SPANIARDS BUSY ON SHORE.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5.—Commander Lyons of the gunboat Dolphin, which has been cruising for eleven days along the western coast of Cuba, says there is great activity on shore throughout that section and especially in Bahia Honda. Groups of Spaniards can be seen working on improvised fortifications of all kinds. Earthworks have been thrown up all along the coast, and apparent preparations against invasion are being made.

During her cruise the Dolphin stopped eighteen vessels, all of which were released, except the Spanish fishing schooner Lolo, which was sent in here the other day. The Dolphin had previously taken the Lolo, but had released her on her Captain's promise to go inshore and remain there.

Not long afterward the Dolphin again found the Lolo cruising and apparently signaling information to some one on shore. The Spaniard was then captured, despite the Captain's protestations that he was not signaling.

The steamer Olivette will reach here to-night, but will not be permitted to enter the inner harbor, owing to the new port regulations governing the movement of vessels here during the war. Commodore Watson is a passenger on the Olivette.

A naval officer said to-night that the division of Admiral Sampson's squadron, already indicated from Washington, will in all probability go into effect forthwith.

Commodore Watson will raise his flag on the cruiser Cincinnati, and his command will include other cruisers and gunboats.

Commodore Remey, who will command the other division of the fleet, Rear Admiral Sampson being Commander in Chief of both divisions, is expected here in a few days.

The conditions of the Havana blockade remain unchanged, the line being rigidly kept by the Montgomery and other cruisers under Commander Converse, who is still in temporary command.

The censorship of dispatches here continues very strict.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Kingston, Jamaica, says that in anticipation of an invasion, the Spanish troops are concentrating in the seaports of Cuba, and have abandoned the interior to the insurgents.

AID FOR NAVASSA ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Owing to the war demonstrations in near-by waters, the Island of Navassa, one of the small islands of the Caribbean Sea, off the west coast of Haiti, is threatened with a food famine. Reports of the distressing condition of affairs on the island have reached here, and Senator Gorman of Maryland to-day called the attention of the President to the state of affairs and the necessity for relief of some sort.

In view of its proximity to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the islands in those waters and the fact that Spanish vessels at any time may intercept and attack vessels going there, commerce with the island has been suspended. There are represented to be about seventy Americans on the island, mostly from Maryland.

Senator Gorman urged immediate action and the President promised to take the matter up immediately and determine what could be done. It was suggested that a merchantman with supplies might be sent under escort of a warship to carry supplies to the endangered inhabitants and carry off those who wish to leave.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Navassa Island is owned by the Navassa Phosphate Company of this city, and was the scene of a riot some years ago, in which several men were killed, and some of the rioters are still undergoing sentences for their crimes in the penitentiary here.

John H. Fowler, President of the company, said to-day. "The request that the United States afford the men on the island relief was made by me. We are unable to send them any more supplies, owing to the fact that American vessels cannot be chartered for the trip at any price, and the Atlas Line of steamers out of New York, which are under the British flag, will no longer carry supplies to either Americans or Spaniards. I expect the men have about enough supplies to last them thirty days, and I shall endeavor to have them taken off the island before the expiration of that time. Our sheds, buildings, railway, and other works on the island, which cost us large sums of money, will likely have to be abandoned for the present, and will probably be destroyed."

THE CAPE VERDE FLEET.

LONDON, May 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I hear on indisputable authority that five of the Spanish warships, including the battleship Pelayo and the fine cruiser Alfonso XIII., have not yet been supplied with ammunition.

"This was the cause of the delay in the sailing of the Cape Verde fleet, and will probably compel it to return to Cadiz."

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Cadiz, dated Tuesday, says:

"The battleship Pelayo and the cruiser Alfonso XIII., have left their anchorage in the bay and gone to the dockyard.

"The cruisers Patriota and Rapido are preparing with all speed, and all are expected to sail together. Cadiz is overwhelmed by the news of the Philippine disaster, the lost crews numbering many Cadizians."

MADRID, May 5.—In the Chamber to-day Admiral Bermejo declined to answer a question as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde Squadron.

ANOTHER MADRID STORY.

MADRID, via Paris, May 5.—It is alleged that the Governments of Cuba and Puerto Rico having cabled there is no need to fear a landing of American troops in those islands, two ironclads, two cruisers, and three transports will leave Cadiz forthwith to chase the Yankees from the Philippines and then bombard Californian ports.

From Cadiz to Manila, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, is 12,779 miles. This is the only way Spanish warships could go, because the Suez Canal is closed to the warships of belligerent nations.

Steaming at the rate of 250 miles a day, which is about the rate warships travel when cruising, it would take fifty-one days to reach Manila, and there is no war vessel that could carry sufficient coal for so long a cruise.

It would be absurd to believe that Spain contemplates any such action as that spoken of in the foregoing dispatch.

SPAIN FEARS FOR PUERTO RICO.

MADRID, May 5.—Considerable anxiety is expressed here as to the fate of Puerto Rico.

It is feared that Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron has gone to seize the capital of that colony, San Juan de Puerto Rico, and the Spanish coal supplies at that port.

Admiral Camara to Take Command.

MADRID, May 5.—Admiral Camara, who is to take command to-morrow of the Spanish reserve squadron at Cadiz, will hoist his flag on board the battleship Pelayo. His appointment has caused much satisfaction among the naval men of Spain.

Alfonso XIII. at Puerto Rico.

MADRID, May 5.—At a Cabinet council to-day, over which the Queen Regent presided, the Premier, Señor Sagasta, announced the safe arrival at Puerto Rico of the Spanish Transatlantic Company's steamer Alfonso XIII., having on board, it is said, reinforcements of troops and a valuable cargo, including ammunition and supplies.

For Long Island Railroad trains to Camp Black, Hempstead Plains, see Excursion Column.—Adv.

NO FEARS FOR DEWEY

Washington Authorities Hope to Hear From Him To-day or To-morrow.

GETTING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES READY.

Administration Considering Plans for the Civil Government of the Philippines During the War.

Spaniards Still Discussing the Loss of Their Fleet and Ministers Answering Questions.

The authorities at Washington have heard nothing yet from Commodore Dewey, but they are not alarmed about his situation and expect to receive a report of his operations at Manila when his work is completed. It is thought that some word will arrive from him either to-day or to-morrow.

In the meantime both the Navy and War Departments are proceeding with the preparations for sending such relief to the Commodore as may be necessary. Large quantities of ammunition are on the way to the Pacific Coast to replenish the magazines of the American warships in Philippine waters, and arrangements are making to send a large body of troops under convoy of the cruiser Charleston.

The Administration is considering plans for the civil government of the Philippines pending the determination of the future ownership of the islands at the close of the war. It is denied that Russia is opposed to the occupation of the islands by the United States.

The Spaniards are still discussing the destruction of their fleet in Manila Bay and the Cabinet Ministers are forced to answer many questions on the subject.

NO ALARM ABOUT DEWEY.

Washington Authorities Confident that He Will Report When His Work Is Finished.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—No word has been received by the Navy Department from Commodore Dewey. The power of conjecture concerning his movements and his present situation seemed to be about exhausted to-day. As long as the hoped-for dispatches from him had not arrived, however, and in the absence of anything more interesting to speculate about, naval officers stuck to this topic with persistency and indulged in many theories based upon the early intelligence from Manila.

Some of the pessimistic speculators ventured for the first time to indulge in theories involving the assumption that Dewey's failure to send some word by way of Hongkong might be attributable to the serious impairment of his fleet or possibly to his inability to reduce the forts commanding the entrance to and exit from the harbor. There was still another sort of speculation, which was expressed by a naval officer in these words:

"Dewey is all right, I venture to say. I am not sure that he has made as much effort to recover that cable as we have given him credit for. You see, it is not often that a naval officer is given such free rein to begin and carry out a job as was given to Dewey. Usually a commanding officer is so accessible that it is possible to direct him how to swing ship—whether he shall let her go round to port or to starboard.

Waiting to End His Work.

"This time the work was cut out so far away from home and at the end of an expensive cable, now cut, that it was reasonably certain that the Commodore would be able to fight to a finish without being instructed at stages. When the cable was cut Dewey may have considered his job incomplete. My own impression is that he determined, since he was his own master for the time being, to finish the business before sending off any report whatever.

"If he had been defeated, we should have heard of it from Spain. The destruction of the wire undoubtedly was inflicted on shore between Manila and the point where the wire takes to the water. As Dewey has less than 200 marines on his ships, he could not have been expected to hold a line of 100 miles of wire. When he gets ready to let us know what he has done, he will find the way to get the news home."

Dewey a Resourceful Man.

The opinions of foreign naval officers, particularly of British naval authorities, touching Dewey's exploit, seem to inspire full confidence in his ability to take care of himself after the fight, and the many incidents related of his ingenuity in the service show him to have been always a resourceful man. Even the little incident of his chalking the deck of the Mississippi when she was about to run the batteries at Port Hudson, with lights out, the chalking being used to enable the men to see in the dark the gearing of the guns, is quoted as proof that he was acquainted with many ways of getting over what might strike other men as insuperable difficulties.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, speaking of the delay in the receipt of a report from Commodore Dewey, said that it was nothing more than was to be expected. "Dewey is not the man," he said, "to hurry off a report of his operations until they are completed. My idea is that he will finish the task he set out to accomplish before he undertakes to report as to results.

No More Orders Needed.

"He doesn't need any more orders. His work is cut out for him, and until he has finished it to the best of his ability, he will hardly stop to tell about it. Besides, when he does make his report, it will have to be made carefully, and that will take time. All these considerations must be taken into account, and if they are they explain why Commodore Dewey has not sent a boat to Hongkong with his official report of the operations at Manila."

Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn does not look for Commodore Dewey's report before Saturday. "Supposing that Dewey bombarded the town on Monday," he said. "It may have been Tuesday before it surrendered and he took possession. Then he would have to take some time to get a boat ready to send to Hongkong with dispatches, the presumption being that all his vessels were in action and that they were all more or less damaged.

"It must be remembered, too, that he could not afford to send a hastily prepared report. It would be necessary to compile very carefully a list of the killed and injured, all of which would take at least a day. In view of these circumstances it will surprise me if we hear from him by way of Hongkong before Saturday. Of course, he will not allow any of the correspondents who are with his fleet to get off dispatches ahead of his official report, so that we need not look for the newspapers to get any dispatches from Manila before the Navy Department receives the Commodore's official report."

News To-day or To-morrow.

A prominent official of the Bureau of Navigation expressed the opinion that the failure to receive information from Commodore Dewey up to this time was without significance. "We know," he said, "that Dewey's first victory can be no less signal than the Spanish painted it, and nobody can doubt that, after his defeating the fleet and the forts together, the town must have yielded to his bombardment. The work may have taken a day or two to finish, and after it was done the Commodore must have taken time to prepare a detailed report. All this makes it natural that it should be Friday or Saturday before we get his report by way of Hongkong."

Secretary Long said that no fears were entertained as to Commodore Dewey's ability to maintain his position. There was no doubt, the Secretary said, that Commodore Dewey's fleet had annihilated the Spanish fleet, and, with this accomplished, Dewey was master of the situation at Manila.

It was suggested to Mr. Long that the shore batteries at Cavite and on the Corrigador Island might be a serious menace to the American fleet, but the Secretary did not share this view, holding that the strength of the Olympia and other ships in Dewey's command was ample to make him master of Manila Bay and its surroundings.

False Reports Denounced.

The officials of the Navy Department, from the Secretary down, are thoroughly indignant at the character of the stories coming from San Francisco as authentic accounts of the engagement of Commodore Dewey at Manila. One in particular excited indignation, that ascribing to Admiral Kirkland, at Mare Island, the receipt of a telegram from Commodore Dewey describing the terrible mortality in his own fleet.

Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, declared that it was utterly impossible for news from the fleet to come in any such fashion. Such dispatches as that complained of, he said, were cruel and senseless, and inflicted great misery upon the relatives of the sailors of the fleet, who are anxiously waiting to hear from them.

There need be no apprehension on the part of the public that any news that is received from Commodore Dewey will be withheld. Secretary Long has declared in the most emphatic manner that he regards it as his duty to make the people acquainted with the facts as soon as he knows them himself. He believes this is only just to the relatives and friends of the sailors of Dewey's fleet. Therefore the many rumors that are constantly circulating to the effect that the Navy Department has received mysterious cablegrams from Hongkong which it has sedulously concealed may be set down as pure moonshine.

May Hear from Formosa.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Hoshi, was among the callers at the State Department to-day. He had not heard from Manila, but thought information might come by way of Formosa, to which place Japan has laid a cable.

VALLEJO, Cal., May 5.—Admiral Kirkland said to-day that the report that he had received a message from the Navy Department at Washington saying that two hundred men were killed on the cruiser Baltimore was untrue. The Admiral said he had received no word from Washington, and knew nothing about the fight at Manila beyond what was contained in the reports already published.

LONDON, May 5.—The officials of the Eastern Telegraph Company, when questioned to-day regarding the report that a dispatch from Commodore Dewey had reached Washington, said:

"Neither President McKinley nor any one else has received a message from Commodore Dewey."

Such a message, it is explained, necessarily would be transmitted over their lines, either from Manila or from Hongkong. But the company knows of no communication from Manila emanating from either of the above offices since the cable was cut. The [illegible] watching all points for [illegible] indications, being anxious regarding the [illegible] staff and property.

There are absolutely no new facts to-day from any source. The absence of news from Commodore Dewey causes a great deal of speculation, the balance of opinion inclining to the view that, while in no danger, he has not been able to get effectual possession of Manila.

PREPARING TO AID DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered Naval Constructor William L. Capps, now at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, to proceed at the earliest moment on the steamer City of Pekin, just chartered by the Navy Department, to join Commodore Dewey's squadron at Manila. Mr. Capps will select from the Mare Island force a number of the most experienced and intelligent workmen to take with him. In addition, he will place on the City of Pekin a full supply of machine tools, steel plate, and all of the materials that are likely to be needed to make temporary repairs to a ship in distress.

The purpose of the department in making this order is to put Commodore Dewey's fleet at the earliest possible moment into first-class condition, repairing all the damages sustained in the engagements, and, in addition to this, to raise and repair any of the Spanish ships either surrendered or sunk that are capable of being navigated later.

The Navy Department will ship 200,000 pounds of powder to Commodore Dewey to add to the stock he has left. This will be made up of about 60,000 pounds of the grade used for 8-inch guns, 60,000 pounds for the 6-inch guns, 50,000 pounds for the 5-inch guns, and lesser amounts for other classes of guns. This, with the large number of 8-inch armor-piercing projectiles, shells, and 6-inch, and 5-inch rifle balls, will make the shipment of ammunition a very large one. The powder and shot together will give 500 rounds for the big guns, and several thousand rounds for the rapid-fire rifles.

The War Department is preparing for a force to be dispatched to the Philippines in case Commodore Dewey's report makes such a step necessary. Orders have been given which will result in the assembling of a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men at San Francisco, and the necessary vessels for the transportation of troops and supplies are being chartered.

VALEJO, Cal., May 5.—Admiral Kirkland has received telegraphic orders to prepare stores of provisions and necessities for 2,000 men for four months. This is being done. Paymaster Stanton, when asked who the 2,000 men were who were being provided for, indicated that they were Californians. There are about 600 men at the Marine Barracks and 200 on board the receiving ship Independence available for duty. These will go on board the Charleston, which is expected to convoy the expedition to aid Commodore Dewey. Capt. H. Glass has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he was in command of the Pensacola, and assigned to command the Charleston.

TO GOVERN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The question of providing a civil government for such portions of the Philippine Islands as may come into the possession of the United States is engaging the attention of the State Department, in advance of the receipt of an official report from Commodore Dewey. The President is understood to have taken up the matter in a tentative way, in order to be prepared to deal promptly with the emergency when it actually arises.

About the only precedent for the guidance of the department is supplied by the case of the conquest of California, when, after the territory had been occupied by the military forces of the United States for a considerable period, the President authorized the commanding General to set up a civil government in the conquered territory. It is believed that in case of the capture of any portion of Philippine territory and its occupation by our forces a similar procedure is likely. Legal experts of high rank say that there is no doubt of the authority of the President to establish such a Government.

It is considered not unlikely that if Congress is in session when the necessity arises for such action, it will insist on participating in the transaction. Bills "providing a form of temporary Government for the Philippine Islands" are looked for in Congress as soon as Commodore Dewey reports that he has taken Manila. The best opinion, however, is that the setting up of a civil administration for a country acquired by conquest is a function of the Executive as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. In the event of the establishment of such a Government it would have power to levy and collect taxes to pay its expenses, and it would continue until a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain should decide the final disposal of the islands.

RUSSIA NOT UNFRIENDLY.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A leading Russian diplomat says that the cable report from London that Emperor Nicholas of Russia is much disturbed as to the ultimate destiny of the Philippines, and that some sort of immediate intervention is probable, is entirely unwarranted, and places Russia in a misleading position before the people of this country. He says the sentiment throughout Russia, official and unofficial, is one of extreme cordiality toward the United States, and that there will be no change in the traditional friendship existing between the United States and Russia.

A friendly feeling, he says, is shown by the Russian newspapers which arrived in the mail to the Russian Embassy only yesterday. They were published just after the declaration of war, and their comment was, without exception, of the most friendly character toward the United States. He says this feeling prevails to a marked extent even among the peasantry of Russia, and it is a matter of surprise to him under such circumstances that reports should be circulated in the United States that Russia is about to assume an unfriendly attitude toward this country.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, is expected here some time next month. He is now at St. Petersburg, after having conducted the negotiations at Pekin resulting in the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. Gen. Mertwago, the Russian naval and military representative here, has not yet arranged to go to Cuba, as it is felt that important operations are still some time off.

DEFEAT DISCUSSED IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 5.—In the Congress to-day Señor Romero y Robledo asked why, after issuing from the bay, Admiral Montojo returned to Cavite, "thus becoming a simple target for the enemy."

Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, replied that Admiral Montojo acted entirely at his own discretion, no instructions having been sent him.

Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, vigorously defended the Government's action.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA MOURNS.

PARIS, May 5.—Ex-Queen Isabella refuses to receive political visitors.

She has gone into mourning for the Spanish sailors killed at Manila.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S ORDERS.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 5.—In a letter received yesterday, dated Hongkong, April 3, Louie Ostertag, a sailor on board Commodore Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, tells his parents of the instructions given by Commodore Dewey to his men after orders had been received from Washington to be in readiness to move at any time. The Commodore assembled his men on the flagship and told them in case of an engagement to "keep perfectly cool and pay attention to nothing but orders."

The sailor wrote that all the vessels of the fleet were kept coaled to their fullest capacity, and that a transport was loaded with an immense amount of coal.

Disastrous Illinois Celebration.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 5.—During a celebration at Oregon of Commodore Dewey's victory, citizens discharged one of the ten-pound rifled Parrott guns which the Government has been distributing to Grand Army of the Republic posts. The piece exploded, throwing fragments for blocks. Several people had narrow escapes, and numerous residences were damaged slightly. The cannon are intended for ornamental purposes only.

New Orleans Street Named for Dewey.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Commodore Dewey has been honored by the City of New Orleans. The street that heretofore has been known as Spain Street has been rechristened Dewey Street, and all the "Spain" signs are being replaced by those bearing the name of the Commodore.

THE SHRIEK OF A BIG SHELL.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Thomas Meegan, an inmate of the City Hospital, has never been in the navy of any country, doesn't know an Eccles-load Gatling from a Springfield rifle, and has never been away from this country, yet he knows what it is to have a shell from one of the rifled guns of the White Squadron explode near him, and knows as well how it feels to be under fire.

Meegan formerly lived near Beverly Willows, a little town near Newburyport, Mass. He was a fisherman then, and during the Summer earned his living by trolling for bluefish and catching rock cod. In Winter he kept a store, where he sold things, from fish hooks to mowing machines.

Several months before the World's Fair in Chicago a man wandered into Beverly Willows with his pockets empty, but with his head full of schemes to get rich. He was one of the plausible sort of fellows continually read about, and, like the stage villain, he soon won Meegan with his smooth and oily tongue. To diverge from the story in hand, his plan was to start a restaurant within the fair grounds, where food would be sold for almost nothing, in fact, below cost. His profits? They were to come from advertisers. The plates were to bear the legend, "Made by the Brekme China Company"; the salt was to be in cellars setting forth the fact that this salt was the "Rockie Brand"; the silverware was to be engraved in large letters, "Made by Hodger Cothers," and all articles were intended to advertise the makers. The profit from this advertising was to pay the loss on the food, and the great amounts to be collected from these advertisers were to make Meegan and the other fellow rich in two months. Meegan sold his place and went into the scheme. That's the reason he is now at the City Hospital as a result of exposure. But to tell his experience:

When Meegan was fishing for rock cod he lay in close to the shore, never getting more than half a mile away. Perch fishing took him further, and when bluefish was the game he sometimes went nearly out of sight of land. On the afternoon when he was shelled he had ventured out some fifteen miles from the coast. He tells the story himself:

"It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and we—that is, me and my partner—were doing pretty well. We had about ten lines over the stern and, sailing closehauled, were making good time. In fact we had all we could do to get the fish over the side and get the lines back in the water again before another line took us away.

"Along an hour before, we had seen the warships sailing around us in a circle and saw a tug anchor something which looked like a raft painted white about a mile from us. We thought nothing of it, and when our course took us near it we steered closer to get a look at it and see what the thing was.

"We got within fifty yards of it, I suppose, and were bearing down for it when we heard a strange sound in the air. It was like a siren whistle, and from a little shriek like a toy engine, it grew until it was like the screech of a seagull, only a thousand times louder and more shrill. I think that the sound came to us all at once, for I know I was just looking up when there was a sound as if lightning had struck the boat, a low rumble, and then everything was blood-red and my eyes seemed full of fire.

"When I came to—and it was only a second later—the sea was boiling like the tide torrents which sweep through Shirley Gut, and all about us were dead fish and strings of deep sea grass. For perhaps a quarter of a mile the sea was churned into a foam, and the waves were jumping as if they had been whipped into a fury by a tempest.

"A moment later there was another screech like the one we had heard before, but it went nearly a quarter of a mile to the south of us. When we saw the explosion we knew the battleships were having target practice, and we stood about and got out of range as quickly as we could.

"Of course we found out afterward the White Squadron had anchored the raft and then sailed off in a straight line for twelve miles and fired back, just for the purpose of testing their range finder. Of course the shell which came nearest to us was many yards away, but it gave me the greatest respect possible for modern guns. I don't mind going out when the sea is running high and death seems almost certain; I don't mind running the lifeboat out on the sand and shoving it into the surf if there's a human life to save; I think I could stand up before the enemy and take my medicine as well as the next man, but when it comes to getting within the range of one of those guns whose shells shatter and burst and tear, excuse me. I'll do my fighting on land, if you please."

Vermont Railroad Bill Signed.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 5.—The railroad bill was signed by Gov. Grout this evening. It defeats the Grand Trunk plan to secure control of the Central Vermont Railroad.

OFFICERS WITH DEWEY

Records of Some of the Men Who Fought Against the Spaniards at Manila.

MANY WERE IN THE LAST WAR

Captains Who Added to Former Brilliant Records—Cadets on Their First Cruise in the Fight.

The officers of the Asiatic squadron and brief sketches of their naval records are as follows:

Flag Officers.

COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, who is in command of the Asiatic Squadron, is a Vermont man. He is now in his sixty-first year. He entered the Naval Academy in 1854, and, on graduating, was attached to the steam frigate Wabash of the Mediterranean Squadron. In 1861 he was detailed to duty on the steam sloop Mississippi of the West Gulf Squadron as a Lieutenant, where he distinguished himself for bravery on several occasions. He figured in the capture of New Orleans, in several engagements with the Confederates below Fort Donelson, and in the attack on Fort Fisher. When the Mississippi was destroyed by the Confederates he was the last one to leave the ship. In 1865 he was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander, and the next year was on the Kearsarge on the European station. In 1872 he became a Commander, and until 1875 commanded the Narragansett on special service. In 1884 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and took command of the Dolphin. He was made Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in 1889, and a Commodore in 1896. On Jan. 3 last he was given command of the Asiatic Squadron. An extended sketch of his career was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday.

LIEUT. THOMAS M. BRUMBY, who is Flag Lieutenant of Commodore Dewey, was born in Georgia. He entered the Naval Academy in 1873, and graduated in 1879, when he was appointed to the Tennessee. In 1880 he became an Ensign, and until 1889 served on the Franklin, Jamestown, Gedney, and Vandalia. In 1887 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade. For six months in 1891 he was on the receiving ship Vermont, and then went on the school ship St. Mary's until 1893. While on that ship he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In August, 1893, he was attached to the New York on the South Atlantic Station, and this year joined Commodore Dewey as Flag Lieutenant on the Olympia.

ENSIGN H. H. CALDWELL, the secretary to Commodore Dewey, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Illinois in 1887, and in 1893 became an Ensign. He joined the Olympia last January.

Olympia.

CAPT. CHARLES V. GRIDLEY, the Commander of the Olympia, was born in Indiana, and was appointed to the Academy from Michigan in 1860, and was graduated in 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of Ensign and attached to the Hartford of the West Gulf Squadron. He was present at the battle of Mobile Bay on Aug. 5, 1864; the surrender of Fort Gaines, Aug. 8, 1864, and the bombardment and surrender of Fort Morgan, Aug. 24, 1864. The next year he was on the Kearsarge on the European Station, and in 1866 was promoted to the rank of Master. He was commissioned as Lieutenant Feb. 21, 1867, as Lieutenant Commander March 12, 1868, as Commander March 10, 1882, and as Captain March 14, 1897. He took command of the Olympia last July. While attached to the Michigan, stationed on Lake Erie, he married Miss Vincent, a daughter of Judge Vincent of Erie, Penn.

LIEUT. COMMANDER SUMNER C. PAINE of the Olympia was born in Portland, Me., and entered the Academy in 1865, graduating in 1869. He became an Ensign in 1870, a Master in 1871, and a Lieutenant in October, 1874. He was on the Darien Expedition in 1869-71, then for three years on the European Station, and then for one year on the South Atlantic Station. He was subsequently attached to the torpedo station, the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Academy, Coast Survey, and Naval Observatory duty. He was on the Pacific Station for three years, ending in 1892, when he was assigned to the Naval Academy. He was attached to the Olympia in 1895 and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander Oct. 1, 1896.

LIEUT. CARLOS G. CALKINS was born in Ohio, and entered the Academy from Gen. Garfield's Congressional district in 1867. He has served on the various stations and in shore service, has been connected with the Hydrographic Office, Naval Bureau of Navigation, Office of Naval Intelligence, Boards of Inspection, and the United States Fish Commission. He became an Ensign in 1872, Master in 1875, and Lieutenant in 1882. He received the Medal of the Naval Institute for competitive essays on naval subjects in 1883 and 1886. He was attached to the Olympia Dec. 23, 1895.

LIEUT. VALENTINE S. NELSON was born in Tennessee and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1879. He was promoted Ensign in 1880, Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1887, and Lieutenant in 1892. He has been connected with the Naval Observatory, Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, and among his ships was the Charleston, in special service squadron. He was attached to the Olympia July 30, 1896.

LIEUT. STOKELY MORGAN was appointed to the Academy from Arkansas in 1876. He became a midshipman in 1882, ensign, junior grade, 1883; Ensign, 1884; Lieutenant, junior grade, 1892, and Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1896. He has been on the Asiatic and North Atlantic stations, attached to the Naval Academy and to the navy yard at Washington. He was appointed to the Olympia Aug. 15, 1895.

LIEUT. SAMUEL M. STRITE of Maryland entered the Academy in 1882. He became an Ensign in 1888 and Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1897. He has been attached to the Olympia since Sept. 12, 1895.

ENSIGN M. M. TAYLOR was appointed to the Academy in 1886. He became an Ensign in 1892 and was appointed to the Olympia Oct. 11, 1896.

ENSIGN FRANK B. UPHAM was appointed to the Academy from Montana in 1889. He became an Ensign in 1895, and was appointed to the Olympia July 19 of that year.

ENSIGN W. P. SCOTT was appointed to the Academy from Pennsylvania in 1890. He became an ensign in 1896, and joined the Olympia Aug. 15 of that year.

ENSIGN ARTHUR G. KAVANAUGH is from Nebraska and joined the Academy in 1889. He became an Ensign in 1895, and was joined the Olympia July 25 of that year.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR ABEL F. PRICE, the Fleet Surgeon of the Olympia, is from Pennsylvania. He has been in the navy since 1868, and joined the Olympia last year.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN E. PAGE is a Virginia man. He joined the navy in 1890 and was appointed to the Olympia in 1895.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES P. KINDLEBERGER is a Pennsylvania man and is now on his first cruise. He was appointed to the Olympia April, 1895.

CHIEF ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE was born in New Jersey, and appointed third engineer in 1861. He was promoted Second Assistant Engineer in 1863, First Assistant in 1866, and Chief Engineer in 1887. Among the vessels on which he has served were the Aroostook, Mahongo, Wampanoag, Michigan, Canonicus, Powhatan, Franklin, and Enterprise. He joined the Olympia as fleet engineer in 1895.

Baltimore.

CAPT. N. M. DYER was born in Provincetown, Mass., in 1839, and was educated in the public schools. From the age of fourteen until he was twenty he served in the merchant marine. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal service, and served two years with the Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed acting master's mate, and went to the Charleston yard for instruction in gunnery. After that he served in the Gulf Squadrons on the R. R. Cuyler, and assisted in the capture of Confederate vessels. After participating in several important engagements in the South he was placed in command of the Rodolph, which was sunk by a torpedo in Blakely River in April, 1865. He was promoted successively to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Commander. While commanding the Ossipee during a storm off the Atlantic Coast he jumped overboard holding the end of a line, and rescued a seaman who had been thrown from aloft. He was made Commander in 1883, and Captain in 1897, when he took command of the Baltimore.

LIEUT. COMMANDER JOHN BRADFORD BRIGGS, who succeeded Lieut. Commander Blocklinger at Honolulu on the Baltimore just before she sailed to join the Asiatic Squadron, was born in Massachusetts and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 18[illegible]. He passed successively through the intermediate stages, and became [illegible] Lieutenant in 18[illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] Academy [illegible] been attached [illegible] assigned to the Baltimore [illegible] Lieutenant Commander [illegible] 1, 18[illegible].

LIEUT. ALBERT [illegible] WEYERBACHER was appointed from [illegible], was graduated in 1876, promoted through the various grades, he became Lieutenant in 1892, and has been connected with the Naval Observatory, Bureau of Equipment, training ship Jamestown, and was on the Yorktown in the squadron of evolution 1889-90. He was assigned to the Baltimore Aug. 1, 1895.

LIEUT. F. W. KELLOGG is a son of ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg of Connecticut, and entered the Academy in 1878. He has been attached to the Coast Survey Service, Naval Observatory, training ship Richmond, and was detailed to the Baltimore July 18, 1896. He reached the grade of Lieutenant April 8, 1896.

LIEUT. J. M. ELLICOTT was appointed to the Naval Academy from Maryland in 1879. He reached the junior grade Lieutenancy December, 1894. He was appointed to the Baltimore October, 1896.

LIEUT. C. S. STANWORTH was appointed from Virginia, and was a cadet engineer in 1881. He became a naval cadet in 1882, an Ensign in 1887, and Lieutenant, junior grade, in April, 1896. He joined the Baltimore in December, 1895.

ENSIGN G. H. HAYWARD was appointed from New York in 1884, and became an Ensign in 1890. He was detailed to the Baltimore May, 1896.

ENSIGN M. J. McCORMACK was appointed from Michigan in 1891, and became an Ensign in 1897. He was detailed to the Baltimore July 14, 1897.

CADET D. W. WURTSBAUGH was appointed from Texas in 1892, and assigned to the Baltimore July 1, 1896.

CADET I. C. WETTENGEL was appointed from Colorado 1892, and was assigned to his present duty July, 1896.

CADET CHARLES M. TOZER was appointed from New York in 1892 and detailed to the Baltimore July, 1896.

CADET T. A. KARNEY was appointed from Missouri in 1892, and detailed to the Baltimore July, 1896.

CADET ARTHUR MacARTHUR was appointed from Wisconsin in 1892 and detailed to the Baltimore July, 1896.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON F. A. HESLER was appointed from Illinois in 1884. He became Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1888, and was assigned to the Baltimore in 1895.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. K. SMITH was appointed from Alabama in 1895, and was assigned to the Baltimore the same year.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. KIRBY was appointed from the District of Columbia in 1861. He became chief engineer in 1886, and was assigned to the Baltimore in 1896.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. B. PRICE was appointed from Iowa in 1889, and became assistant engineer in 1895, and was assigned to the Baltimore in August, 1895.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER HUTCH I. CONE was appointed from Florida in 1890. He became assistant engineer in 1896 when he was assigned to the Baltimore.

Raleigh.

CAPT. JOSEPH B. COGHLAN went to the Naval Academy from Illinois in 1860, was made Ensign in 1863, Master in 1865, Lieutenant a year later, Lieutenant Commander in 1868, Commander in 1882, and Captain in 1896, and assigned to command the Raleigh in 1897.

LIEUT. COMMANDER F. A. SINGER was appointed from Ohio in 1863. Passing through the various grades he became a Lieutenant in 1874 and Lieutenant Commander in 1895. He was appointed to the Raleigh in April, 1896.

LIEUT. W. WINDER was appointed from New Hampshire in 1869. He became Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1883, and Lieutenant in 1886. He was appointed to the Raleigh in December, 1896.

LIEUT. B. TAPPAN was appointed from Arkansas in 1871, and was promoted through various grades until in 1886 he was made a Lieutenant, junior grade; a Lieutenant in 1891, and was detailed to the Raleigh in November, 1896.

LIEUT. HUGH RODMAN was appointed in 1875 from Kentucky, and was made Ensign in 1884, Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1893, and Lieutenant in 1897 and assigned to the Raleigh in the same year.

ENSIGN CASEY B. MORGAN was appointed from Mississippi in 1884, and was made Ensign in 1890 and assigned to the Raleigh in 1895.

ENSIGN FRANK L. CHADWICK was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1889 from Minnesota, and made Ensign in 1895, and assigned to the Raleigh during the same year.

ENSIGN PROVOOST BABIN was appointed in 1890 from New York State, and was made an Ensign in 1896. He was assigned to the Raleigh during the same year.

SURGEON EMLYN H. MARSTELLER was appointed from Virginia in 1876. He became a Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1880, Surgeon in 1894, and was detailed to the Raleigh in December, 1896.

ASSISTANT SURGEON D. N. CARPENTER was appointed from New Hampshire in 1896, and detailed to the Raleigh last year.

CHIEF ENGINEER F. H. BAILEY was appointed from New York in 1878, and passed through the various grades until he became Chief Engineer in 1896, and was then appointed to the Raleigh.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER A. S. HALSTEAD was appointed from Pennsylvania in 1879, passing through intermediate grades to his present rank in September, 1895, and was assigned to the Raleigh last year.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. R. BRADY was appointed from Pennsylvania in 1889. He became Assistant Engineer in 1895, and joined the Raleigh the same year.

Boston.

COMMANDER B. F. LAMBERTON was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed in 1861. Through intermediate grades he reached a Lieutenant's commission in 1867, Lieutenant Commander in 1868, and Commander in 1885. He served on the North and South and Pacific stations, and on shore duty has been connected with the Bureau of Equipment, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the Lighthouse Department. He has only recently joined the Boston, superseding Commander Wildes.

LIEUT. COMMANDER J. A. NORRIS was appointed from Pennsylvania in 1865. He passed through the various grades to Lieutenant in 1875 and Lieutenant Commander in 1897. He joined the Boston last September.

LIEUT. J. GIBSON was appointed from Kentucky in June, 1874, and, passing through the grades, became Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1891, and Lieutenant in 1895. He was assigned to the Boston in July, 1896.

LIEUT. W. L. HOWARD was born in Norwich, Conn., and entered the Naval Academy in 1877. He became an Ensign in 1884, and was promoted to his present rank in 1894. He was a member of the Greeley relief expedition and of the Stoney Alaskan expedition. He joined the Boston in November, 1895.

ENSIGN S. S. ROBINSON was appointed from Pennsylvania in 1884. He was made an Ensign in 1890, and joined the Boston in 1895.

ENSIGN L. H. EVERHART was appointed from Alabama in 1886, and became an Ensign in 1892. He joined the Boston in May, 1897.

ENSIGN J. S. DODDRIDGE was appointed from West Virginia in 1889, and became an Ensign in July, 1895, when he was attached to the Boston.

SURGEON M. H. CRAWFORD came from Virginia and was appointed in 1876. He was made a Surgeon in 1893, and joined the Boston in 1895.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. S. BLAKEMAN came from Connecticut and joined the navy in 1896. He was appointed to the Boston last year.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. B. RANSOM is a New Yorker. He entered the Academy in 1871 and passed through all grades to the rank of Chief Engineer in 1895. He was assigned to the Boston in March, 1897.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER L. F. JAMES was appointed from South Carolina in 1889 as a naval cadet. He was promoted Assistant Engineer in 1896 and to the Boston the same year.

Concord.

COMMANDER ASA WALKER of the Concord was appointed to the Naval Academy from New Hampshire in 1862. In 1868 he was made Ensign and served on the Jamestown until 1871. In 1869 he was made Master, Lieutenant in 1870, and spent two terms in the Naval Academy from 1872 to 1888. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in 1884 and Commander in 1894, being assigned to the Concord three years later.

LIEUT. COMMANDER G. P. COLVOCORESSES was appointed as the son of an officer in 18[illegible] [illegible] Commander in 1897. He [illegible] Concord [illegible].

LIEUT. T. B. HOWARD was appointed [illegible] He became Lieutenant in 1896 and joined the Concord last year.

LIEUT. P. W. HOURIGAN was appointed from New York in 1876, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in June, 1896, and joined the Concord in May, 1897.

ENSIGN LOUIS A. KAISER was appointed naval cadet in 1886 from Illinois, and was made Ensign in 1891. He was assigned to the Concord in 1896.

ENSIGN WILLIAM C. DAVIDSON was appointed a naval cadet from South Dakota in 1891, and was made Ensign in 1897, in the same year he was assigned to the Concord.

ENSIGN HENRY V. BUTLER, Jr., was appointed a naval cadet from New York in 1891. He was made Ensign in 1897, and was assigned to the Concord the same year.

ENSIGN ORLO S. KNEPPER was appointed a naval cadet from Pennsylvania in 1891, Ensign in 1897, and was assigned to the Concord in the same year.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON RICHARD G. BRODRICK was appointed Assistant Surgeon from California in 1893, and Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1896. He was assigned to the Concord in 1897.

RICHARD INCH was appointed Third Assistant Engineer from the District of Columbia in 1863, Second Assistant Engineer in 1865, Assistant Engineer in 1874, Passed Assistant Engineer in the same year, and Chief Engineer in 1892. He was assigned to the Concord in 1897.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER HORACE W. JONES was appointed a cadet engineer in 1880 from Virginia, naval cadet in 1882, Assistant Engineer in 1889, and Passed Assistant Engineer in 1896. He was assigned to the Concord in the same year.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER EDWARD H. DUNN was appointed naval cadet from Connecticut and made Assistant Engineer in 1897. He was assigned to the Concord in 1897.

Petrel.

COMMANDER E. P. WOOD, the Petrel's Chief Officer, is from Ohio, and entered the Naval Academy in 1863, and on his graduation in 1867 was appointed to special service on the Minnesota. He was promoted to Ensign in 1868, Master in 1870, Lieutenant in 1871, Lieutenant Commander in 1890, and Commander in 1897, having served on the Trenton, Monongahela, and Concord. He took command of the Petrel in 1896.

LIEUT. EDWARD M. HUGHES was appointed a midshipman at large in 1866. In 1871 he was made an Ensign, Master in 1873, and Lieutenant in 1879. He was assigned to the Petrel in 1896.

LIEUT. BRADLEY A. FISKE is a native of Ohio, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1870. He was advanced to Ensign in 1875, was made Master in 1881, Lieutenant (junior grade) in 1883, and Lieutenant in 1887. He was assigned to the Petrel in 1896.

LIEUT. C. P. PLUNKETT is from the District of Columbia, and was appointed as cadet to the academy in 1879, Ensign in 1886, Lieutenant (junior grade) in 1895, and assigned to the Petrel in 1896.

LIEUT. A. N. WOOD was appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana in 1873, and advanced to Ensign in 1882. He was appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) in 1889 and Lieutenant in 1894, being assigned to the Petrel in 1896.

ENSIGN G. L. FERMIER was appointed from Indiana in 1885, was made Ensign in 1891, and assigned to the Petrel a year later.

ENSIGN W. S. MONTGOMERY is from Kentucky, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1889. He was advanced to Ensign in 1895, and assigned to the Petrel in 1896.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON CARL D. BROWNELL was appointed Assistant Surgeon from Rhode Island in 1891, Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1895, and was assigned to the Petrel in 1896.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER REYNOLD T. HALL is from Pennsylvania. He was appointed Assistant Engineer in 1880, Passed Assistant Engineer in 1889, and was assigned to the Petrel in 1896.

McCulloch.

CAPT. DANIEL B. HODGSDON was born in New York Feb. 4, 1836. He entered the Revenue Cutter Service in 1861, and was rapidly promoted until he became a Captain in 1868. He stands No. 3 on the list of Captains in the service.

FIRST LIEUT. DANIEL P. FOLEY was born in the District of Columbia Feb. 2, 1857. He entered the service as a cadet on June 4, 1879, and was promoted through the various grades, and became a First Lieutenant April 27, 1895.

SECOND LIEUT. WALKER W. JOYNES was born in Virginia on Sept. 2, 1862, and entered the service April 26, 1892. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy.

THIRD LIEUT. RANDOLPH RIDGELY, Jr., was born in the District of Columbia Sept. 30, 1871, and was appointed from Georgia Jan. 9, 1894. He was promoted to his present rank April 27, 1896.

THIRD LIEUT. WILLIAM E. ATLEE was born in the District of Columbia May 6, 1862, and was appointed from New York.

THIRD LIEUT. JOHN MEL was born in California Dec. 5, 1873, and entered the service Nov. 15, 1895.

CHIEF ENGINEER FRANK B. RANDALL was born in New Hampshire April 13, 1850. He entered the service June 17, 1874. He was promoted to the rank of First Assistant May 1, 1883, and as Chief on June 6, 1895.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER WILLIAM C. MYERS was born in Tennessee Sept. 8, 1856. He entered the service Aug. 9, 1886, and was promoted to his present rank last year.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER WILLIAM E. MACCOUN was born in Maryland Sept. 29, 1871, and entered the service Sept. 4, 1893. He was promoted to his present rank in 1895.

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER HENRY F. SCHOENBORN, Jr., was born in the District of Columbia Aug. 23, 1873, and entered the service in 1895.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Former Fireman on the St. Paul Assaulted by Two Companions.

John Uhlmann, until recently a fireman on the steamer St. Paul, was robbed and assaulted by two companions on the bridge near the Sheepshead Bay race track last evening.

Uhlmann says that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while at the Phoenix Hotel on the Bowery, he was approached by two strangers who told him that if he would go to Coney Island with them they would get him a job. He consented and while crossing the bridge near the Sheepshead Bay track, the men assaulted him, and after robbing him of $43 threw him over the bridge into the mud and water where he remained until 10 o'clock.

By that time he was able to walk, and going to the Sheepshead Police Station, reported the assault and gave descriptions of his assailants. He was then taken to the Kings County Hospital where his wounds were dressed.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Reorganization Not to be Perfected Until After the War.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—President-Receiver John K. Cowan of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad denied this evening that the plan of reorganization had been signed by all parties in interest, and said that it would not be promulgated until after the close of the war with Spain. He declined to discuss the provisions of the plan.

Co-Receiver Murray denied all knowledge of the subject, as did also John K. Shaw, Chairman of the Baltimore Reorganization Committee, and Gen. John Gill, who was named as one of the incorporators in the bill which passed the recent Legislature authorizing the sale and reorganization of the company.

Musical Festival in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—The second night's concert of the May Musical Festival was attended by over 2,000 people. It was Wagner night, and the entire third act of "Tannhauser" was given, with Mme. Johanna Gadski, George Hamlin, and Paul Haase as the solo artists. The Amphion Club of this city, led by Oliver Willard Pierce, sang the Pilgrim's chorus with splendid effect. The soloists were given an ovation.

Let its twenty years
of constantly-growing success talk. That ought to convince you that there's "something in Pearline."
Twenty years ago Pearline was a new idea. And no new idea could have come into favor so rapidly and so largely, or would have been so copied and imitated, if it hadn't been a good idea. Pearline saves more, in washing, than anything else that's safe to use.
Millions Pearline

Fire Insurance.
In consequence of the present demoralization in the fire insurance business, property owners should give particular attention to the quality of indemnity offered for their PROTECTION and the resources of the fire insurance companies should be CLOSELY SCRUTINIZED in the light of current events.
Insurers should not be misled by IRRESPONSIBLE brokers, but deal with well established firms, and unless fully satisfied of their responsibility, draw cheques to the order of the companies whose policies are accepted as SECURITY, recognizing that under the conditions of the policy, payment to a broker is not payment to the company.

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES.

Ten Captains Selected to Serve in the Provisional Seventy-first Regiment—Recruiting Continues.

The regiment to take the place of the National Guard which the Seventy-first vacated to enter the National service is being rapidly recruited. About 500 men have passed the surgeon's examination. Major Augustus T. Francis is in charge at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A fine lot of recruits is coming in.

Major Francis announced yesterday the names of the probable Captains to command ten of the new companies, as follows: Company A, First Lieut. Edward B. Bruch of the same company; Company B, Sergt. William B. Haskell, same company; Company C, Lloyd West Francis, who formerly Captained this same company in the old Seventy-first, but resigned his commission; Company D, Benjamin Brandreth McAlpin, son of ex-Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and a former officer of the Seventh Regiment; Company E, First Lieut. James Alfred Chard, same company; Company F, Second Lieut. G. W. McFadden, same company; Company G, Carl Fischer Hansen, who comes from the Seventh Regiment; Company H, Arthur J. Little, son of Commissioner Little, also from the Seventh; Company I, Second Lieut. John E. Chatfield, same company; Company K, First Lieut. William W. Chilton, same company.

These appointments are subject to approval at Albany. The list will go to Gov. Black to-day.

The men in this new regiment will enlist for five years, with the understanding that they will probably be honorably discharged when the old Seventy-first comes back. An offer of 500 men has been received from the Young Men's Christian Association, and 400 men have been offered by the Wall Street contingent. Seventy men recruited under the auspices of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., have been chosen to enter the new Company H. The regimental Signal Corps will meet in the armory at 7:30 A. M. next Tuesday and go to Creedmoor.

Major S. Ellis Briggs, Commandant of the Old Guard, is out of town, and is expected back Sunday or Monday. He will then set the date, it is believed, for Henry Clay Piercy's hearing before the Executive Board on charges preferred by Lieut. Mason. Capt. Decker said at the armory, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night: "The charges have not yet been submitted to the board, but a copy of them was given to Mr. Piercy on Tuesday night, and they were also read aloud in the meeting."

The Twenty-second Regiment, to a man, hope for orders to go to the front and expect them to arrive to-day.

Some 100 men have passed the physical examination at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Sixth Street and Third Avenue, and have been mustered into the regiment which takes the Sixty-ninth's place. Major D. C. McCarthy, who commands at the armory, is assisted in enlisting by Capt. William Desmond, formerly of Company D; Capt. John O'Connell, who was at the head of Company C; Capt. P. J. Farrelly, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Quartermaster James J. Ward. Major McCarthy said yesterday that he would shortly divide the raw recruits into awkward squads and have them drilled at the armory by some members of the old Sixty-ninth who did not go to the front. Dr. Julian M. Cabell has been appointed Surgeon to the new regiment and Dr. E. H. Mallett his assistant by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith.

At the Ninth Regiment Armory, 125 West Fourteenth Street, last night, the Blue and the Gray, the first regiment of the Lafayette Post recruits, drilled under Acting Colonel J. E. Bloom. To-night the mustering in of the regiment will take place at the armory.

Capt. Thomas Denney, Jr., now in charge of the Twelfth Regiment, was at his post in the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. Over 800 men applied for enlistment in the new Twelfth. Less than fifty were taken. Brig. Gen. Butt called at the armory, expressed satisfaction, and said he expected information regarding the new organization to reach him from Albany to-day. Ex-Alderman Ware wants to furnish a regiment for this company.

Lafayette Post is now officially recruiting for the Government at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, their headquarters, where Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, Fifth United States Artillery, will attend daily between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. They especially desire mechanics, artificers, and men who know some trade, and offer immediate service, with pay and subsistence after enlistment.

Gov. L. V. Stephens of Missouri has telegraphed Lafayette Post that the press reports of the inability of the State to mobilize its troops are incorrect. The post has offered to place a volunteer regiment on Governor's Island and have it credited to the State of Missouri, but will not do so now.

Private Joseph Mullady of Company C, Eighth Regiment, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital from Peekskill Wednesday, temporarily deranged, appears to have recovered and will probably be released in a few days.

SELLING POSTMASTERSHIPS.

It Would Be a Most Disgraceful but Not Impeachable Offense.

From The Washington Post.

A correspondent of The Post desires to be informed whether or not the sale of a postal appointment by a Congressman could be punished by impeachment or in any other way. He says that he thinks Government officials have been punished for dickering in patronage, and wants to know what could be done in that direction in the case of a Congressman who might be detected in accepting money for the appointment of a Postmaster. Congressmen are not liable to impeachment for any cause. Only officials of the Executive and Judicial Departments can be impeached. But either house of Congress can expel a member for criminal or disgraceful conduct. One Representative was expelled some years ago for selling a cadetship. But there is a wide difference in the legal aspects between the sale of an appointment to West Point or the Annapolis Academy and the acceptance of cash for securing a Post Office or any other position under the Government. The law places the cadetships, or most of them, in the hands of Congressmen—not at the disposal of Congress or of either house as a body, but of Representatives as individual members of the House. When, therefore, a Representative was detected in selling an appointment to one of the academies, the House properly and promptly voted him out for a gross and base violation of his obligations as a member of that body.

But the law—the Constitution—puts the appointment of Postmasters in the hands of the Executive Department, and does not recognize Representatives as having anything to do with them. For the sake of convenience and with a view to the promotion of the interests of the service, as well as harmony in the dominant party, the custom of permitting Congressmen to control postal appointments has been generally adopted. But it is an extra-official responsibility not recognized by the rules of the House, and lying entirely outside of the statutes. The acceptance of cash for deciding in favor of an applicant for a Post Office would not have the same legal status in the case of a Congressman as a similar charge brought against an appointing official would have. In fact, it may be doubted if a Congressman who should accept such a bribe could be prosecuted in the courts under any law.

Should such a charge be brought against a Congressman, it would be for the House to determine what action—whether expulsion or mere censure—ought to be taken. That the sale of influence with the appointing power is just as disgraceful as the sale of office by the appointing power would be is, we think, undeniable. It will be generally conceded that a man caught in that sort of business is unfit for the society of gentlemen.

FITZSIMMONS CANED A WAITER.

The Man, He Says, Slammed a Door in His Child's Sick Room.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, assaulted a waiter named Charles Hoffried at the Hotel Bartholdi last evening. Fitzsimmons has a sick child and had asked Hoffried to make no noise in entering and leaving the room where the child was. After this, as Fitzsimmons says, Hoffried deliberately slammed the door and awoke the child. Fitzsimmons followed him and chastised him with a cane.

The waiter was discharged. He went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to have the pugilist arrested, and was told to go to Jefferson Market Court for a warrant. He said he would get the warrant this morning.

BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

The Old Directors Re-elected—Will Choose Officers Tuesday.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of New Amsterdam, held Wednesday, the following-named were elected Directors: Frederick D. Tappen, Frank Tilford, John L. Riker, R. M. Gallaway, Thomas Denny, Samuel D. Babcock, Frank Curtiss, Richard V. Lewis, John S. Barnes, A. D. Juilliard, R. A. McCurdy, George G. Haven, Louis Stern, Elihu Root, John A. Stewart, George W. Loss, John T. Terry, Robert Goelet, Frederick Cromwell, Thomas F. Ryan.

The vacancy caused by the death of Thomas G. Acton a few days ago, was not filled. With this exception the board remains as formerly. The Directors will meet Tuesday next to elect officers. It is not probable that any changes will be made.

Patient Commits Suicide.

Christin Webber, who lived at Liberty Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, committed suicide last evening by jumping from a window in the fourth story of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. Webber was taken to the hospital on March 28, suffering from consumption, and the physicians had been daily expecting his death. His weight had fallen to sixty pounds, and his attendants did not think he had strength to get out of bed. He rose from his couch about 7 o'clock last evening, walked to the window and after raising it leaped out headforemost to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. He fell on a granite pavement and received injuries from which he died an hour later.

Alleged Poolroom Raided.

Inspector Brooks and a squad of fifteen men went yesterday afternoon to an alleged pool room at 52 East Forty-first Street and captured the reputed proprietor and four of his supposed employés. The prisoners are James Edwards, the alleged proprietor; William King of 1,910 Third Avenue, William Jenkins of 973 Third Avenue, Adam E. Brown of 883 Third Avenue, and John Reilly of 127 Eleventh Street, Long Island City.

The Dexter at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 5.—The United States steamer Dexter, formerly a revenue cutter, arrived from New Bedford, under orders from the Navy Department to report to Major Lockwood, who is in charge of the fortifications here. The Dexter will be used as a guard boat for the submarine mine district, which includes the west passage of Narragansett Bay and the harbor entrance. Capt. Hand will begin his new duties this evening. The Dexter carries a crew of sixty men and officers and four small rapid-fire guns.

Mistakes of Alabama Democrats.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The Democratic State Convention went out of its way to indorse free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, a question which a State has no control of and which no State administration or Legislature could order. The question of a Constitutional Convention was broadly announced by Mr. Knox in calling the convention to order, and that portion of his speech was received with great favor. If a convention is to be called it will have to be through active advocacy before the people and a resolution of the State Democratic Convention would have made such an issue fairly and squarely. There was too much free silver sentiment and too little State consideration.

MANILA AND ITS HARBOR.

An American Familiar with the Country Describes It.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Dr. Frank W. Bourns of Atlanta, who spent four years in scientific researches in the Philippine Islands in the interest of a scientific society at Minneapolis, says:

"A few shells distributed over Manila would quickly cause a conflagration and destroy the city. The houses are built of bamboo and other light combustible material, and as there is no fire department the entire city would quickly burn.

"Manila is a city of more than 300,000 population, but Manila proper, or the Spanish city, has but 15,000 souls. The reality of Manila is a comparatively small place. It is there the Spanish people live, and it is there that all their schools, churches, and other institutions are.

"Heavy bastioned and battlemented walls surround Manila. The city proper lies to the right of the Pasig River going into the bay, but the big city made up of the different wards lies just across the Pasig on the island of Biondo. It is there that all the commercial people have their business, and Biondo is regarded as the trading centre of the Philippines. Biondo and the other wards of the new city are not encircled by walls, the old city being the only walled portion.

"The city defenses of Manila are quite useless in modern warfare, and serve only as a protection from revolting natives or Chinese. The ward of Biondo is a busy and active city, but old Manila is a very dull and sleepy-looking town. Manila is the capital city of the Philippines, and this fact gives it more importance. The circumference of the bay is 120 nautical miles, and it is too large to afford any protection to ships as a harbor. The mouth of the bay is thirty miles from Manila, and the width of the mouth is so great as to allow an American squadron easily to slip into the bay. The entrance to the bay is protected by slight fortifications on each side, but these defenses amount to but little.

"Cavite fort is the only considerable defense at Manila. This fort is situated northerly several miles from the city, and is well within the bay. If Admiral Dewey took Cavite it will not be necessary for him to go to Hongkong to make any needed repairs to his vessels, as there is a patent slip at Vanacoa Bay, just back of Cavite, where ships can be repaired. This slip is near the Government arsenal at Cavite fort, where there is also another slip at which small vessels can be repaired.

"The Acting Real Admiral will probably not bombard the wards of the city, as the 300,000 people living there are unfriendly to the Spanish, and a bombardment would necessarily cause untold suffering and destruction."

The Liquor and Drug Habit.
I GUARANTEE to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep, and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. I invite strict investigation. Address A. HUTTON DIXON, 161 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.

TO ENCAMP MORE TROOPS

Thirty Thousand Men May Be Mobilized on the Grounds at Hempstead Plains.

WEATHER STILL UNFAVORABLE

A Streak of Sunlight Passing Through Camp Black Greeted with Cheers—No Further Excesses Since Posting of Provost Guards.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 5.—There is strong probability that within the next few weeks an entire corps of the army of volunteers, comprising more than 30,000 men, will be encamped on these plains, which have been pronounced by some of the best authorities on military matters the finest camping grounds to be had in the East. Lieut. Henry C. Hale of the United States Army, an aide to Gen. Wesley Merritt, arrived here this afternoon and presented credentials to Major Gen. Roe, commander of the camp, detailing him to make a thorough inspection of the ground, for the purpose of ascertaining its adaptability for the accommodation of more troops.

Accordingly Gen. Roe and the Lieutenant, accompanied by an orderly made a detour of the camp on horseback for over two hours, and critically examined the surrounding country. On their return Lieut. Hale expressed himself as well pleased with the location, and said he would report favorably to his commanding officer as to the advisability of mobilizing additional volunteer troops at this place. He held a conference lasting some time with Majors Holland and Andrews, aides to Gen. Roe, in the course of which he inquired as to the facilities for obtaining water and supplies, and the information he obtained was of the most satisfactory character.

According to Major Andrews, who about ten days ago was in conference with the War Department in Washington, it was decided to mobilize the United States volunteer army at four points—namely, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, and Montauk Point, but after learning that Hempstead Plains had proved a most satisfactory camping ground for the troops assembled there at present, it was deemed advisable to inspect the grounds further, and, if found suitable, to use them for the mobilization of the corps in preference to Montauk Point, and thus save the expense of transporting the 8,000 men to the latter place. There seems to be little doubt now that this will be done. The troops to be mobilized here will come from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maine, Vermont, and Pennsylvania.

A Stray Streak of Sunlight.

The men in camp here are having as disagreeable a time of it as can well be imagined so far as weather is concerned.

"It seems as if the sun is not going to shine until a treaty of peace with Spain is concluded and Cuba is free," said an officer to-day, who spent the night in a tent for the first time since the camp has been established. But the sun did shine for one brief moment. At 3:30 in the afternoon a streak of sunlight passed through these plains, and the sight was so novel that every man outside of the tents turned his eyes skyward, while a cheer as spontaneous as it was enthusiastic came from the throats of hundreds of men. Their joy was destined, however, to be of short duration, as barely five minutes later the same drizzling, penetrating rain that has made life so uncomfortable here began anew, and with it the gloom that has settled on the camp and made the men long for home and a fireside.

The prevailing dampness and its attendant discomforts has begun to tell on the soldiers. At sick call this morning five of them reported sick, and an examination by the surgeon disclosed the fact that a further stay on the wet grounds would result seriously. Accordingly, all of them were removed to the Hempstead Hospital, where under comfortable surroundings and good treatment they are rapidly recovering. Three of them are expected to return to-morrow if the weather permits. The others will be confined for another day or two. Private S. H. Smith of the Twenty-fifth Separate Company of Newburg, who was removed to the hospital on Tuesday in a dangerous condition, is on the road to recovery, and will be able to return to his command in a few days. One of the members of the First Provisional Regiment was found to-day suffering from a slight attack of measles. He was at once removed to an isolated tent, his quarters were disinfected, and all precautions were taken to prevent any spread of the disease.

Col. Henry, Assistant Surgeon General, made a personal investigation of the man's case, and found the attack to be a very slight one. He said there was no danger whatever of an epidemic.

General Health Good.

"The general state of health in camp," he declared, "is far better than we expected it to be. When among over 8,000 men only five cases of sickness are reported, it is certainly a matter for congratulation. Of course there are a number of the men suffering more or less from cold contracted in this extremely unhealthy weather, but there is no really serious case of illness here, and from the appearance of the men there is not likely to be."

At last the camp is enjoying the benefit of water facilities. The connections with the water mains at Hempstead were finished to-day, and water for drinking purposes, at least, was plentiful. It is extremely doubtful, however, if enough can be procured to give the men a chance to bathe regularly, and at best they will be able only to take turns at this luxury at infrequent intervals.

No further complaint is heard about rations, as the men have all they want to eat. An idea of what a regiment of able-bodied men continually exercising in the open air can consume in one day may be obtained from the following supplies issued to-day to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, comprising about 1,100 men: 1,127 pounds of fresh beef, 1,127 loaves of fresh bread, 88 pounds of coffee, 165 pounds of sugar, 550 quarts of milk, 45 bags of potatoes, and 275 pounds of smoked ham. Some companies, the members of which can afford to indulge in luxuries, in addition to drawing their regular rations, purchase supplies from Hempstead or Garden City, and have comparatively elaborate menus. Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment to-day posted the following bill of fare for dinner: Ox-tail soup, Irish stew, (family style,) peach meringue pie, cottage pudding, and milk. The bill of fare, however, was posted after they had had their dinner, for fear of a raid by the adjoining companies, not as fortunate.

The last cause for complaint, that of a lack of postal facilities, was also removed to-day through the establishment of a regular postal station at headquarters. It is a branch of the Hempstead Post Office, and a soldier has been sworn in and detailed to duty as a distributing clerk. A rather primitive letter box, constructed from supply cases, has also been provided and lettered "United States Mail," in blue pencil, sufficiently distinct, however, to secure it immunity from prowlers for firewood.

Letters intended to reach men in camp should be addressed as follows:

Rank, Name,
Company —, Regiment —,
Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y.

Collections will be made from the letter box three times daily, and letters may be called for at any time during the day until 6 P. M.

The official report, giving the results of a count of the men in camp, was made to-day, and shows that 323 officers and 7,836 men are on hand, not including the headquarters and brigade staff.

Two Battalions Passed.

Examinations of the men preparatory to their being mustered into the United States service continue, and so far two battalions, one each of the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth Regiments have been passed. It will be a week or ten days before this work is completed, and then the mustering in will be but a matter of three or four days. The nearer the time for final enlistment arrives, however, the more it becomes evident that a number of the men in camp have had enough of army life in the few days they have been on duty. Especially is this true of the new recruits, a number of whom have already made efforts to get away as quickly and as unostentatiously as possible. The depletion in ranks on this account is becoming quite marked, and it has been found necessary to post guards at the various stations close to the camp with strict instructions to permit no soldier to leave on a train who cannot show a duly countersigned pass. Pickets have also been placed on the roads, and they stay there day and night watching for would-be deserters.

The scenes enacted by rioting soldiers at Hempstead and Westbury Tuesday night have not been repeated, thanks to the vigilance of the provost guards, who have so far been able to prevent any men with marauding or hilarious proclivities from passing the lines of the camp. Last night everything was serene and no arrests were reported, either by the civil or military authorities.

Some little excitement was caused shortly before 4 o'clock this morning in the plot of ground where Troop C is encamped. Capt. Clayton wanted to see how his men would behave should a fire break out during the night, and while they were still in their early morning sleep he had his bugler called and ordered him to sound the fire alarm. In just one minute his men were out on the field in formation order, fully equipped, though of course not mounted. When they learned that they had been unnecessarily called they were inclined to be somewhat rebellious, and to allay any ill feeling Capt. Clayton announced that he had an extra blanket for each man and had called them because he thought they were insufficiently covered. The excuse worked well, and every man was satisfied, as the blankets were in reality much needed.

As a result of his canvass yesterday among the Thirteenth Regiment, Gen. Roe made a report to-day to Gov. Black to the effect that over 60 per cent. of the entire regiment would volunteer for the United States service, and recommended therefore that the regiment be allowed to go as a body. A number of new recruits will have to be enlisted, however, before this can be accomplished, but it is thought that enough men can be obtained from the regiments staying at home and the volunteers of the different organizations that maintained recruiting stations to make up the deficiency.

RECRUITING ORDER AT ALBANY.

Gov. Black to Issue Instructions About the New Militia—Many Officers Get Commissions.

ALBANY, May 5.—Within a few days the Governor, by the Adjutant General, will issue a lengthy order giving the necessary instructions to recruiting officers for the enlistment of men to re-establish companies of the National Guard to take the place of volunteers. The order in part will say:

"When the minimum number of men has been recruited the fact will be reported to headquarters, when an order will be issued for inspection, muster in, and election of officers of the company. Minimum strength of a company of infantry is 50, of a troop 51 enlisted men.

"While the period of service is five years, except in case of re-enlistment, it must be distinctly understood that the organizations recruited under this order will be disbanded upon the return of the organizations they are raised to replace.

"All officers and enlisted men who did not volunteer with their organizations will at once report to the persons authorized to recruit regiments and companies to replace their respective organizations and assist them in their work.

"Every person who enlists or re-enlists shall sign and make oath to an enlistment paper which shall contain an oath of allegiance to the State and the United States.

"The reputation and usefulness of the National Guard depend in no small degree upon the character and qualifications of the men enlisted, and officers charged with the responsible duty of recruiting should therefore fully appreciate its vital importance and perform it conscientiously."

The order will furnish recruiting officers with all the necessary details relative to the medical examination that recruits will have to pass to be enlisted. They are the same as those demanded by United States Army regulations.

Gov. Black to-day, through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, issued these commissions: Quartermaster of the First Volunteer Regiment, Bronson Winthrop; Adjutant of the Second Regiment, James J. Phalen of Troy.

The Governor also designated Capt. Thomas Jenny to recruit the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment to take the place of the Twelfth Regiment; Major William H. Eddy, the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, to take the place of the Forty-seventh; Major Solomon E. Japha, the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, to take the place of the Ninth; ex-Capt. Francis B. Warring, the One Hundred and Fifteenth Separate Company, to take the place of the Fifteenth Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, and First Lieut. L. Bertrand Smith, to recruit Troop C to its full strength.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast will leave this afternoon to personally inspect Camps Black and Townsend. He will go direct to Hempstead Plains and will visit Peekskill on his return to headquarters here.

Gov. Black, through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, issued these commissions this afternoon: As Majors, Capt. William Wilson, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Geneva, and Capt. M. B. Butler, Forty-second Separate Company, Niagara Falls; as Surgeon, W. J. Bogler, an Assistant Surgeon, Fourth Separate Company, Oswego; as Assistant Surgeons, A. F. Hodgman, Second Separate Company, Auburn, and R. B. Howland of the Thirtieth Separate Company, Elmira, all of whom are to serve with the Third Volunteer Regiment at Hempstead Plains.

Gen. Tillinghast has designated First Lieut. John Archibold to recruit a new company, to be known as the One Hundred and Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes, in place of the Seventh Separate Company, which volunteered.

WOMEN TO WORK IN CAMP.

An Auxiliary of Squadron A Formed and Donations Solicited.

The society known as the Women's Auxiliary of Squadron A, which has just been organized, and which has for its object the relieving of the conditions of the men at Hempstead and Peekskill, met yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Robert Maclay. The meeting was attended by about twenty-five well-known women, including Miss Josephine B. Roe, daughter of Gen. Roe. The society will work in co-operation with the Red Cross Society.

The Finance Committee was named yesterday. It is as follows: Mrs. Robert Maclay, Chairman; Miss Josephine Roe, Treasurer; Miss Anna Bridgman, Secretary; Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. J. B. Quincy, Mrs. Thiery, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Miss Hattie Brown, Mrs. Washington Wilson, Mrs. John Kelly, Mrs. Charles Tellew, Miss Alice Wilson, and Mrs. Erving of Rye, N. Y.

Mrs. Maclay said the society will be glad to receive money for its work. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Robert Maclay, 50 West Fifty-seventh Street, or to the Treasurer, Miss Josephine Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh Street.

THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

Gov. Voorhees Develops a Strong Affection for the Camp Life at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, May 5.—Gov. Voorhees, who is somewhat recovered from his indisposition of yesterday, has developed a strong affection for the camp and its interesting life. He passed through the company streets early this morning and was cheered to the echo. The Governor this afternoon extended an invitation to Gen. Sewell to visit the Jersey camp, giving assurances that a warm reception would greet him.

For the first time since the opening of camp there were no new recruits received. Every company is now filled. Six companies of the First Regiment have been examined. The rejections thus far do not exceed an average of three to each company. The First Regiment will probably be ready to be mustered in complete by Saturday.

There is no doubt that the present regimental officers will be appointed. They will not have to undergo a physical examination, save of a superficial nature. The question of rank has not yet been determined. The suggestion is made that the seniority of rank be made by antedating the commissions, but this has not been accepted for the reason that it might lead to confusion. Gov. Voorhees has asked advice as to whether the rank could not be designated in the commissions, and it is probable that this course will be pursued.

The Rev. Dr. John Keller of Newark, Chaplain of the First Regiment, is unable to be in camp, owing to illness, and the Rev. J. Madison Hare of Camden, the present Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment, has been appointed in his place. Chaplain Hare will also act as Postmaster of the First while the command is in camp. Major Charles B. Champlin of the First Regiment, Third Battalion, to-day acted as Officer of the Day.

The raw recruits were put through unusually fatiguing preliminary drills to-day. These included the "monkey" movements on the parade ground, squad evolutions, and runs over the roads adjoining the camp ground. The usual company drills took place in the morning and the dress parade was the attraction at 5:45 P. M.

New mess kits were distributed to the Third Regiment. They are duplicates of those used in the regular army and consist of a knife and fork, a spoon and tin cup, and a combination plate and frying pan.

Company B of Newark, the senior company of the First Regiment, was mustered into the regular service to-day by Capt. William Butler. Capt. Handley, the commander, was heartily congratulated by his fellow officers.

Notwithstanding the weather, few of the volunteers are on the sick list. Most of those under the surgeon's care have colds, contracted while doing guard duty. Regular army hospital supplies were turned over to the regimental Surgeons by Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly to-day. Each regiment maintains a hospital tent, and, in addition, one of the mess halls has been converted into a brigade hospital.

Secretary Fagg of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, has applied to the Governor for permission to erect a tent outside the camp grounds. Objection was raised that the soldiers would not be permitted to leave the camp, and Secretary Fagg then asked permission to erect a tent inside the lines. The matter is held in abeyance.

PRINCETON STUDENTS REJECTED.

PRINCETON, May 5.—Of the eighteen Princeton students who applied for admission to Battery A of the Pennsylvania National Guard last night, only eight were accepted. The following from Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, commanding Battery A, in a letter to The Princetonian, explains the reason for the rejection of the other young men:

"I wish to congratulate your college upon the response to my call for recruits from the undergraduates, and to say that every man brought to our armory would have been acceptable if I had a place for them. As it is, I can only send them back to their Alma Mater, and say that if we need more men they shall be the first accepted."

YALE STUDENTS MUSTERED IN.

NIANTIC, Conn., May 5.—The Yale students who formed a company for the machine gun battery, and are members of the State quota of volunteers in camp here, have passed to a man the physical examination. Gen. Haven stated they stood 100 per cent. on the report.

SIGSBEE'S SHIP NOW READY.

The St. Paul Leaves the Shipyards at Philadelphia Amid Cheers Along the Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The big auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, with Capt. Sigsbee on the bridge, left Cramps' shipyard at 8:20 o'clock this morning, and steamed down the Delaware River.

Contrary to the announcement at Cramps' shipyard that the St. Paul would stop at League Island Navy Yard for ammunition, the big cruiser proceeded straight down the Delaware River. She passed Marcus Hook, fifteen miles below this city, at 11:20 A. M., and reached Deepwater Point, near Newcastle, Del., and anchored at 12:50 P. M.

It is not known why Capt. Sigsbee changed his original plans, unless it was that he feared to take any chances with his big vessel in the narrow channel at the navy yard. It is presumed that the St. Paul will take on her ammunition in the Delaware Bay, off Bombay Hook, at the same time she receives her coal.

The passage of the St. Paul down the river was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiastic patriotism, and the reception that the new cruiser and Capt. Sigsbee received was a truly magnificent one. All the vessels on the river that owned whistles blew as long as the steam in their boilers allowed them. Along the shore, on both the Philadelphia and Jersey sides, crowds of people were congregated, wildly cheering the St. Paul. The whistle of the St. Paul never shrieked once, but two seamen stood aft and continually dipped the Stars and Stripes. She was also heartily greeted at the navy yard when she reached there.

Tourists familiar with the appearance of the St. Paul when she was one of the stars of the American Line would not have recognized her as she sailed down the Delaware to-day, covered with war paint and stripped for action. The dull, sombre gray paint which covered every visible portion of the cruiser except her deck changed her appearance completely.

The alleged Spanish spy who was caught on the St. Paul late Tuesday night was put ashore at Cramps' shipyard just before the cruiser sailed. The evidence against him was not deemed sufficient, and he was released.

NEW CRUISER ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Instructions were yesterday sent to the Cramp Shipbuilding Company by R. A. C. Smith, President of the American Mail Steamship Company, ordering that the first of the four twin-screw steamships now in course of construction at the yard should be christened Admiral Dewey.

The Admiral Dewey and the three sister ships are to be built with special reference to quick and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers. They will be 300 feet long, of 2,000 tons burden, built entirely of steel, and of a minimum speed of 15 knots an hour in all sorts of weather at sea. Their plans call for platforms capable of supporting in action four six-inch Hotchkiss rifles. Each of these guns, with its carriage, weighs 17,000 pounds, and, with the shield and circle adjusted, 10,000 pounds more will be added to the weight of each gun.

As these vessels are the first American vessels of their class built under the act of March 3, 1891, and are to be especially adapted for use in the auxiliary navy, Mr. Smith has determined to name the four vessels now building, and others that are in contemplation, after famous Admirals in the United States Navy.

The Cramps are under contract to deliver the Admiral Dewey on Aug. 15, and three sister ships will be launched at dates not yet fixed during the succeeding month.

May Buy the Hesperia.

Yesterday the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers in their search for additional colliers inspected the British steamship Hesperia. She was built in Barrow, England, in 1882 and is owned by the Barrow Steamship Company. She is an iron vessel, 340 feet long, 37 feet in beam, and 29 feet deep, with seven bulkheads and a tonnage of 3,037. She has two cylinder compound engines and is considered rather speedy for a vessel of her class. The board also inspected three yachts, the Nooya, formerly owned by E. M. Dickinson, and now said to be the property of one of the Astors; George Gould's Atalanta, and the Miami, owned by H. M. Flagler.

The Nictheroy Sails Northward.

BUENOS AYRES, (via Galveston, Tex.,) May 5.—A dispatch received here to-day from Rio Janeiro announces that the United States dynamite cruiser Nictheroy has sailed northward.

The Scorpion Gets Her Main Battery.

NORFOLK, Va., May 5.—The gunboat Scorpion, formerly the yacht Columbia, which arrived in Hampton Roads Sunday with a light armament of rapid-fire guns, has received her main battery of four-inch guns, and is now a most formidable craft.

YANKEE MAY SAIL TO-MORROW.

Her Bunkers Are Being Filled with Coal at the Navy Yard—The Prairie Not Ready.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee has received her full complement of officers and men from the New York Naval Militia and yesterday the coal elevator was placed alongside the vessel and the men were busy filling the bunkers. The Yankee, it is expected, will sail to-morrow. The Prairie will not be ready to leave the yard until next week.

The Topeka was put in Dry Dock No. 1 yesterday morning, the steam yacht Restless having been floated out. A big force of men was put to work on the new cruiser, and after being thoroughly overhauled her guns will be mounted. The Restless has had armor plates put on to protect her engines, and is now ready to have her guns mounted.

The British steamer Kingston has arrived at the yard. She is one of the colliers recently purchased by the Government, and will be refitted for service at once. She is 310 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 30.5 feet depth. The vessel is of steel and was built at Stockton in 1896. The other two colliers which are expected at the yard during the next few days are the Abarenda and Hesperia. They are both British vessels.

The yacht Aileen has been towed to the Quintard Iron Works to be fitted as a cruiser. The steamship Illinois has been ordered to the navy yard to have a refrigerating plant put in. When she is ready she will take on a cargo of 100,000 pounds of fresh beef. As there is a battleship in course of construction to be named Illinois, this vessel has been named the Supply.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, who was detached from the flagship of the European Squadron to bring the cruiser Topeka to New York, having completed that duty, has received orders to report on the San Francisco of the patrol squadron to serve as flag officer. He left for Provincetown last night to join the San Francisco at that port.

THE CAMP AT PEEKSKILL

Continuation of Rain Dampens the Boys' Spirits, but They Keep Well.

REQUISITION FOR SUPPLIES

The War Department and State Called Upon to Furnish Articles for Which the Troops Are Suffering.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 5.—The question which has been agitating the officers and men in the camp here, as to where the uniforms and equipments necessary to transform this State's quota of troops into a body whose looks shall not be a disgrace to the Empire State, are coming from, has finally been settled.

Lieut. Adams of the Fifth Artillery says that the State is to supply the needs of the regiments, both here and at Hempstead, so far as uniforms and other items set forth later are concerned, and that requisitions were sent to-day to the War Department for shoes, stockings, underwear, and shelter tents, and for shovels, axes, hatchets, meat cans, coffee mills, and other incidentals for company use.

The Colonels of each of the regiments forwarded to-day to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast a list of the things needed from the State to equip their commands. The Eighth Regiment wants equipment for 550 men complete. This regiment was in the poorest shape when it came here, and the distribution yesterday of a lot of extra uniforms sent from the armory in New York has only in a slight measure relieved the needs.

In the Twelfth Regiment equipment is necessary for about 400 men. This includes material necessary to replace that which is old and worn. The conditions in the Ninth Regiment is about the same as in the Twelfth. The requisition on the State calls for the following: Overcoats, 1,200; blouses, 1,100; trousers, 1,150; fatigue caps, 1,000; service hats, 1,500; leggins, 1,200; packs, 1,200; canteens, 1,100; Springfield rifles, 1,100; meat cans, 1,100; cups, 800; blankets, 1,500; pouches, 500, and about 500 each of knives, forks, and spoons.

Many of the officers in the guard are outspoken in their condemnation of the State authorities in failing to sooner supply these necessities. It is pointed out that $1,000,000 was appropriated to cover just such matters, and the expenses of the State camp, and while there was ample time to get these extra requisites, practically nothing has been done. The strength of the guard was known, and it was also known that before mustering into the United States service the complement would have to be full, and provision could well have been made for the recruits. The mustering in of the men will probably begin to-morrow. Surgeon L. M. Maus of Fort Hamilton, Dr. Charles E. Jones of Albany, and Dr. C. E. Nichols of Troy, comprising the Examining Board of Surgeons for the United States, arrived in camp at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the physical and medical examination of the regimental surgeons began at once. These examinations were continued to-night in the White House, and were completed. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock these surgeons will be sworn into the service of the United States Government as volunteers to serve in the army for two years, or until the end of the war.

The Physical Examinations.

As soon as they have been mustered in they will, under the supervision of the Examining Board, proceed at once to the physical examination of the field and staff officers of the regiments and of the two officers of the non-commissioned staff allowed under the new requirements. These will then be sworn into the service in a body, and the men will come next. As the examination of each company is concluded a muster roll, to be kept by the Sergeant, will then be made out, and each man who has passed will sign. They will then be formed in line and, each man raising his right hand, will take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Gen. Davis stated that the age limit in the case of officers will not apply; they must pass only the physical examination.

The opinion of Capt. Parker, given in THE TIMES of yesterday, was read with great interest to-day by all of the men. In spite of the Captain's assertion that men who would not or should not join the regular army could leave now, not a man so far has backslid, and it is evident from some letters received yesterday by regimental commanders that a number of the boys now in camp are badly wanted at home. One letter to Col. Leonard, of the Ninth is typical. After giving the boy's name, it says:

> He is seventeen years old and I understand was rejected at the armory as being too short to they played some trick to get him away as we need him at home very bad he wanted his father and mother to sign some paper but we laugh at him. I ask you as a gent. and a soldier to see that my boy is sent back to his father and mother away from the company that took him away and you will have the blessing of his family and friends. He was born on Sept. 5, 1880 that is proper and he stands five feet three inches from his greveing parents."

Several Men Sent Home.

Unless he can get his parents' consent this young recruit and a few others will be sent home. Three more of the men of the Ninth were sent home to-day, their company being over the required limit in numbers. One man was also sent home badly crippled with rheumatism.

This is the worst day since the camp opened from an atmospheric standpoint, the rain having fallen in torrents all day, although the temperature is slightly higher. Some of the streets are deep in mud and water, and the men of the Eighth and Twelfth are congratulating themselves that they dug trenches around their tents in time. Drills were tried several times, but had to be abandoned, although, as usual, the men were kept on the parade ground until they were drenched through and then recalled. With all this against them, the general health of the camp remains excellent, not a serious case of illness having been reported to-day.

The guard under Major Lorigan was strengthened last night, and there were few men in Peekskill, so that President Robertson of the village had no cause for complaint to-day.

Major Lorigan tells an amusing incident in connection with the guard mount last night. He and several other officers made the rounds to see if the men were on post and competent, the Major, who was field officer of the day, giving the countersign and passing his companions through. It is only necessary for one of a party to have the countersign, as he might be a passing civilian who ought not to know it. While trying to pass through the Eighth Regiment's lines, the Major was halted by the sentry, who called out:

"Who goes there?"

"Field officer of the day."

"Advance and give the countersign."

Major Lorigan did so, and then attempted to pass his companions.

"Halt!" sang out the sentry. "That countersign only goes for one," and the party was held up. No argument could move the sentry, and the field officer passed along within the lines until he found a sentry who was better posted on the requirements.

There were a number of men locked up in the guard tent to-day, and the problem to find something for them to do was a puzzle. Finally when nothing else could be suggested, the men were marched off to the shed back of the mess hall, where the straw is piled. They were ordered to sit down on the floor and pick the straw, wisp for wisp and arrange it in piles. There they sat for all the world like a lot of children playing jack straws, and the ludicrousness of their position will go far in keeping them within bounds in the future.

Changes in the Staff.

Major Roessele was ordered to Hempstead to-day on the staff of Gen. Oliver, to whose brigade he was formerly attached. Major H. Cowles Wadsworth took his place as Chief Commissary, and Major Pettibone has taken the place as Quartermaster of Major Banks, who was also ordered to Hempstead.

The boys tried their hands at landscape gardening to-day, and patches of flowers were planted at the end of the company streets, where the letter of each company is laid out in daisies and buttercups. The officers report that the order is excellent, there having been not one unruly proceeding or row since the straw riots of the first night.

Doring's Band of Troy arrived in camp to-day, but the weather conditions were against a concert. There will be one during drill every day, however, and in the evening. Major James B. Burbank, United States Army, visited Gen. Doyle to-day and went back to Albany to-night. His visit was probably in connection with the requisitions on the State. Col. Story sent a lot more tents and camp equipage to Hempstead to-day. This camp was originally laid out for 4,000 men, and a lot of material was on hand in excess.

Chaplain Madison C. Peters will preach on Sunday to the Ninth Regiment on "What We Are Fighting For." The choir is being formed by Lieuts. O'Donnell of Company A and Haggerty of Company M. The field officer of the day was Major Isaac Freeman of the Eighth and the officer of the guard was Lieut. D. W. Frost of Company E, Eighth Regiment. All of the post guard was also from the Eighth Regiment.

Connecticut Volunteer Dies in Camp.

NIANTIC, Conn., May 5.—Private John T. Flynn, twenty-two years of age, of Company B, First Regiment, of Hartford, in camp with the Connecticut troops at the military rendezvous here, died suddenly of heart failure to-day.

This afternoon the Connecticut soldiers are being mustered into the service of the United States by Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, U. S. A.

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVES.

FOUR-BUTTON REAL KID SUEDE EMBROIDERED,

To-day at $1.00 Per Pair.

Black, White and Season Shades.

FOOD TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

The State of Texas at Key West with 1,400 Tons, Which It Is Proposed to Land Soon.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President McKinley cannot forget that there is lying at Key West, waiting to be transferred to Cuba, 1,400 tons of provisions intended to be used to feed the starving Cubans. The State of Texas, with this precious cargo of material on board, is awaiting the convoy of some vessel of the navy to reach her destination. Every report from Havana makes it plain that provisions are getting scarce and very high. The presumption is that the scarcity is felt elsewhere, and that the reconcentrados, deprived of any opportunity to obtain food from the Spaniards, have been dying more rapidly than they were before war was declared.

The importance of providing this relief for the people on whose account in large measure the war was sanctioned, has been discussed by the Administration. Many propositions looking to an early landing of the supplies have been suggested, and the decision has been reached that the provisions shall be put into Cuban hands at the earliest possible moment. If any plan has been adopted, including the transfer of this shipload of provisions from Key West, the secrecy that prevents the announcement of war measures hides the plans of the Government for its distribution. It is in danger of deterioration if it is kept much longer in a hot climate. The fact that the ship is held at Key West, instead of being unloaded and sent away, satisfies those who can get no other intimation than that it is soon to be put where it can do the most good. There is no intention of sending it to a port under the Red Cross, when it may immediately fall into the hands of Spanish officers and soldiers, to be used to bolster up a starving army.

"Patience!" said an army officer who was asked about the relief. "We do not need that relief, we know that the Cubans do need it. We will find a way to land it. The Cubans must help us to distribute it. Our part will be done before the meat and pork spoils. The shipload will last a good deal longer than the Spaniards who attempt to prevent its landing."

The President has been assured, it is understood, that the relief will be in Cuba before another week is over.

SPANISH PRISONERS REMOVED.

Captives Taken on the Argonauta Sent to Fort McPherson in Custody of Soldiers.

KEY WEST, May 5.—The Spanish soldiers captured on the prize steamer Argonauta last week were sent north this morning on the City of Key West. They will be lodged in Fort McPherson as prisoners of war until the Government decides what shall be done with them.

The prisoners are Col. Vicente de Cortejo of the Third Cavalry of Puerto Principe; First Lieut. Lucas Saeyez of the Sixth Battalion, Lower Peninsula; Surgeon Major Sincion Garcia Julien, and Second Lieut. Luis Guion Tourmolle, with Emilio Cabeza, Baldamero Aparicio Zambrana, and Juan Gonzalez Vergas, one Sergeant and nine privates.

Under the escort of ten members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Moss, the Spaniards were landed on the dock, where they were surrounded by a crowd of Cubans an Americans, who, however, offered no indignities. There they waited for more than an hour for the arrival of the delayed steamer. The infantry detail accompanies them to Fort McPherson.

ERICSSON STORY DISCREDITED.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Stories received here of the disappearance of the torpedo boat Ericsson, which has been doing duty with the blockading squadron off Cuba, obtain no credence at the Navy Department. The rumor that the Ericsson had been missing since Saturday, and was believed to have been sunk, was communicated to a prominent official to-night. He said that no such report had reached the department, and that he did not believe that there was anything in the story.

The latest information received concerning the Ericsson, he said, was that she was on duty with Admiral Sampson's fleet. If any mishap had occurred to her, or if she had been missing for four days, as reported, the Admiral would, he thought, have communicated the fact to the department.

AMBULANCES FOR THE ARMY.

Seventeen Carloads from South Bend Bound for Tampa.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day transhipped from the Pennsylvania a special train of seventeen cars loaded with fifty-one ambulances from South Bend, Ind., and destined for Tampa. All the cars are equipped with air brakes, and on urgent request the railroad company has promised to move the shipment on express schedule, as it is stated the ambulances will be at once loaded on the transports now at Tampa for service in the invasion of Cuba. The understanding from this is that the invasion of Cuba will not begin before Saturday unless the ambulances follow the troops.

Messages to Consuls Go Through.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The foreign embassies and legations have received notification from the State Department that any cipher cables they may desire to send to their Consuls at Havana, Puerto Rico, or other Spanish possessions will not be interrupted nor changed by censors.

Engineers Arrive at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5.—The steamer Alamo, from New York, arrived here at noon to-day, having on board a detachment of 100 engineers from West Point. They belong to Company E of the Battalion of Engineers.

Spaniards Hear About the Maine.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 5.—The Spanish bark San Ignacio de Loyola, from Pasades, Bay of Biscay, for Philadelphia, arrived here this afternoon. The bark left Pasades on Feb. 15, the day of the Maine explosion, and her Captain and crew were ignorant of the momentous events involving their mother country which have since transpired. The ship will proceed to Philadelphia with her cargo.

PLANS FOR INVADING CUBA

Many Indications at Tampa that an Important Movement Is in Prospect.

CUBANS ANXIOUS TO BE OFF

One Small Party Has Reached the Island and Others Are Awaiting Orders to Start—William Astor Chanler's Intentions.

TAMPA, Fla., May 5.—Steps were taken here to-day looking to an early movement of the troops to Cuba. Inspector General Lawton went to Key West to arrange for convoys for the troopships, and Gen. Shafter issued strict orders retaining the men in camp, so as to be ready for an immediate advance when the order comes.

It is reported here that Gen. Lawton will communicate as soon as possible with Admiral Sampson and have several war vessels sent to Port Tampa to escort the steamers bearing the troops to Cuba. This may require several days, as Sampson is supposed to be on his way to Puerto Rico. Arrangements may have been made, however, before he started, and the recent movement of the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verde Islands may have made it possible for enough ships to be spared from the squadron for the purpose in hand. It is reported that the troops here may be able to move in a few days.

Gen. Shafter's strict order against enlisted men leaving camp at Port Tampa was issued after his visit there to-day. It is interpreted to mean the strictest discipline and the holding of the troops in readiness for any call. The transports at Port Tampa are now coaling. The arms have not yet been transshipped from the cars, but can be moved in a short time. Preparations are making on the ships for the stabling of the horses and for the quartering of the troops.

News received here this afternoon of the landing in Cuba of a small expedition of revolutionists has stirred the Cubans profoundly. They are clamoring to be sent forward at once. Another expedition may leave to-night. Seven hundred Cuban soldiers were inspected this morning by one of Gen. Shafter's aides. They are commanded by Gen. Lacret Morelot and Col. Nunez. Gen. Sanguilly is organizing another body. The Cubans have received a supply of provisions and will be armed and shipped as soon as possible.

Most of them are small, and apparently ill-fitted for a hard campaign, but they are full of enthusiasm and eager to fight. They have a uniform of light canvas, and carry tin pans and cups dangling at their sides. About one-fifth of them are negroes. Gen. Lacret Morelot and Col. Nunez have had considerable experience, and enjoy the full confidence of the volunteers.

Some of the officers who inspected the Cubans to-day think they will make good fighting material, as against the Spaniards. They are enthusiastic, these officers say, and are well officered. Gen. Castillo is the real head of the Cuban forces here. Lacret, Marlot, Nunez, and Sanguilly will lead the forces into Cuba.

William Astor Chanler was present at the inspection to-day, and conferred with the Cuban officers and Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff. He had his ten men with him. In speaking of his plans, he said:

"I shall go straight to Gomez. I shall land somewhere on the coast and make a dash for the camp of the Commander in Chief. It will not be very difficult, I think, to cut through the Spanish lines should we fall into them. Then good men constitute a good force in Cuba, and mine are crack shots and good fighters. The climate has been much abused. There is little cause for apprehension on that account."

Mr. Chanler, it is thought, bears advices to Gomez, and it is said by Cubans here that Gomez will place him on his staff and give him an important command.

Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, is here. He will be consulted by the army officers about the most desirable point at which to effect a landing. He said to-day that there was no reason for alarm about yellow fever.

"It is not necessary," he said, "to get on high ground to avoid it. The parts in Cuba that are infected with it are places where refuse has been permitted to accumulate for years. Good sanitary arrangements and proper care as to cleanliness of person and wholesomeness of diet will prove ample safeguards. As to other diseases, their dangers have been magnified. Malarial fevers are not dangerous, and smallpox is on the decrease."

Gen. Shafter inspected the cavalry at Port Tampa to-day. It was his first review of these troops, and he was thoroughly satisfied with the appearance and spirit of the men. The batteries of light artillery are also considered by the General's staff as in perfect condition.

It seems to be settled that the work of the first expedition will be confined for some time to the furnishing of arms and other supplies to the revolutionists and of relief to the reconcentrados. No immediate aggressive movement is thought probable.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH FOR TAMPA

Other Troops Expect to Leave Chickamauga Before Long—Case of Private Marshall.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 5.—Orders were received from the War Department by Gen. Brooke, commanding the provisional army corps at Chickamauga Park, to dispatch the Twenty-fifth Infantry, (colored,) Col. Burt commanding, with all speed possible to Tampa, Fla. Two companies of this regiment are now at Dry Tortugas, and it is believed that the destination of the remainder of the regiment is the same point. It is further believed that the regiment will shortly go to the front, as Col. Burt, who has been named as a Brigadier General in the volunteer army, is expected to go South with his command. It is the purpose to embark early to-morrow evening.

The Tenth Cavalry (colored) is expecting orders to move to-morrow, as are also the Sixth and Third Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter of St. Paul has been ordered to report at Chickamauga Park to act as Judge Advocate General of the provisional corps, and he will arrive Saturday. The trial of Private Marshall, Tenth Cavalry, which was stationed near Fort Missoula, began to-day. When the Twenty-fifth Infantry left Fort Missoula, Marshall was greatly disappointed that he was not allowed to go to the front also, and he immediately left his command and beat his way South by telling conductors on the various railroads that he belonged to the Twenty-fifth, and had been accidentally left behind. He reached Chickamauga several days ahead of his command, and was immediately put under arrest.

Capt. Oscar J. Browne, First Cavalry, has been appointed Colonel of a Georgia volunteer regiment, and received an indefinite leave of absence from the regular army.

An order was issued to-day making more strict the regulations for sanitary inspection of the camp. The most rigid régime is preserved, and no refuse or offal is allowed about the camp, and special attention is given to the water. The health of the camp has been remarkable since the army went into camp at Chickamauga.

It is stated to-day that orders for apparatus for distilling water have been placed It will be shipped with the army to Cuba and used in case of a prolonged campaign on the island as a precaution against yellow fever.

A special field order was issued this afternoon convening a court-martial to meet at headquarters of the infantry division to-morrow for the trial of several minor offenders, the purpose being to rigidly enforce all regulations.

First Lieut. W. H. Johnson of the Fourteenth Infantry was named as Judge Advocate.

TUG LEYDEN IN A FIGHT.

She Lands Arms with the Aid of Cubans and the Gunboat Wilmington.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5.—The Government tug Leyden, Capt. J. H. Angus, steamed into port this morning and told the following story of a desperate encounter with Spanish troops on the Northern coast of Cuba. The Leyden left here Monday afternoon with a party of insurgents under Gen. Baldamero Acosta, and including five Cuban scouts under the leadership of Capt. J. H. Dorst of the United States cavalry.

The Leyden also carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The tug proceeded to a certain designated spot and landed five men, with four boxes of ammunition and two horses. Gen. Acosta also landed and penetrated to the interior, where he communicated with the forces of the insurgents. The Leyden lay to outside the harbor until 5 o'clock in the morning, when, observing a troop of Spanish infantry approaching, she put to sea and got safely away. The same night she proceeded to Matanzas, and Tuesday afternoon landed another small party near there. Fearing attack by the Spaniards, she looked for the monitors Terror and Amphitrite, which are on the blockade in that vicinity, but, being unable to locate them, the Leyden returned to the original landing place, reaching there early yesterday morning. Here she was met by Acosta and about 200 Cubans, half of whom were armed with rifles. They united with the men on the tug, and an attempt was made to land the remaining arms and men, when a troop of 200 of the Villa Vicosa Cavalry swooped down on them, and a fierce engagement of a half hour's duration followed.

When the Spanish cavalry discovered the Leyden they promptly opened fire. The tug was taken at a disadvantage, having no cannon aboard, but Commander Angus decided upon a desperate bluff. He mounted an old flagpole and another round piece of timber in the bow of the boat and stationed "gunners" there, but the ruse was of little avail. The Spaniards took shelter near the blockhouse and poured in a fusillade of bullets. Meanwhile the Cubans attempted to draw the Spanish fire, with a view of diverting the cavalry and giving the Leyden a chance to slip out.

The Cubans finally repulsed the enemy, driving them into the woods. During this engagement several rifle bullets went through the Leyden's smokestack, but no one was injured. The plucky little tug then went in search of the flagship, found her lying near Havana, and reported the story. Rear Admiral Sampson sent the gunboat Wilmington back with the Leyden. The two vessels reached the scene of the landing yesterday afternoon and found the Spanish cavalry in waiting to welcome another attempted invasion.

The Wilmington lost no time in preliminaries, but promptly opened fire on a number of small houses marking the entrance to the place. The gunboat fired four shots, which immediately drove back the Spaniards, and Capt. Dorst, with the ammunition, landed safely last night, the Leyden returning here.

The Leyden did not leave, however, until she had taken Gen. Acosta aboard. He reported that he had reached his destination and made an exchange of valuable information concerning future movements.

The loss of life in the engagement, if any, was on the Spanish side. Thanks to poor marksmanship, not an American or Cuban was hurt, and the only battle scars are the bullet holes in the Leyden's smokestack.

CUBAN RELIEF BILL PASSED.

Our Generals May Issue Food and Arms to the Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate to-day passed the following bill, to provide assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba and arms, munitions, and military stores to the insurgent forces, and for other purposes:

"Section 1. That while serving in Cuba during the existing war officers of the army of the United States exercising separate commands may, by special order, cause subsistence, medical, and Quartermaster's supplies to be issued to, and other aid rendered to inhabitants of the Island of Cuba who are destitute and in imminent danger of perishing unless they receive the same.

"Section 2. That the President and general officers commanding troops in Cuba are hereby authorized to furnish to the proper officers of the Cuban insurgents such arms, ammunitions, equipments, and military stores and supplies as they may require, to render the services of that army as allies in the existing war available, and may enlist, not to exceed fifty for each brigade, inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, qualified to serve as interpreters, guides, scouts, and assistants."

The bill was passed without debate.

Eighteen Carloads of Munitions.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 5.—The Rock Island Arsenal shipped eighteen carloads of war munitions to Southern and Eastern ports for the use of the American army and navy to-day. The shipment included nearly 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, besides gun carriages, caissons, and infantry and cavalry accoutrements. It was the busiest day in the history of the arsenal.

"I Believe

that the frying pan is the most fruitful source of crime in America," says a distinguished authority on cookery. Whether this belief is justified or not, it is impossible to overstate the wretchedness caused by indigestion. The worst consequences of bad cooking and hasty eating are averted by

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

a sound stimulant for medicinal and family use. It helps an overloaded stomach as an extra horse helps a team up a steep hill. When you buy of your grocer or your druggist see that you get the genuine Duffy's.

FRIDAY—MAY 6TH

BOSTON, May 6.—To-day the International Chemical and Gold Producing Company will conduct experiments in Passamaquoddy Bay, on the Maine coast, in its treasure from sea water. If Neptune yields up its treasure he gives the world $500,000,000,000, and we mine the sea.

Men's clothes to order or ready made.
Quality sensibly good.
Prices in between the high and the low.

E O Thompson's Sons
245 Broadway
above Park Place
To-order clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Fragments from the Feast

There has been an almost unprecedented response to our announcements of the past few days. Few of the large lots here on Monday can be mentioned again, yet in some cases there remains enough fragmentary richness to make a visit worth the making for its sake.

This is true especially of the Silk Waists, at prices immensely reduced from even low figures, and of the line of Jackets (not Suits), spoken of yesterday morning,—values up to $35, for $10. A magnificent selection of Military Capes for women's wear also claims attention. All these on the second floor,—for days past a rich field for the thrifty shopper.

"Right Now" Ginghams

At Next Fall's Price

TIME is the essence of a bargain, as much in merchandise as in law. Who cares for reduced prices on skates in August, for instance? A bargain isn't really one unless you want the goods. Consequently this offer is a hundred times more of a bargain than it would be a few months later,—and you would take it eagerly then. We'll give you next Fall's prices on some ginghams which you want right now.

They are of the silk-striped variety. The artistic colorings are immensely enhanced by the liberal use of this effective silk striping, which lifts the goods far above the every-day gingham class. Twenty new patterns.

You wouldn't object at all to paying 45c. a yard for these if we followed the usual custom, and asked it. But we do not. The price is

37½c. a Yard.

A Quick Sale of Women's Cuffs. THESE are the product of one of the best makers, and are in all the new shapes, and in all sizes. They've been 25c. a pair. They should quickly disappear to-day at 12½c.

Broadway.

Good Reading at Small Cost. THE remainder of a large edition of best fiction, published to sell at thirty-five cents a volume, is offered to-day at 12c. each. The books are well printed on good paper, prettily bound in linen, and are 7 3-8 by 5 inches. Although in fairly good supply this morning, they're bound to go rapidly at this new little price. Among them you'll find:

Nicholas Nickleby. Dickens.
Michael Strogoff. Jules Verne.
Witches Head. H. Rider Haggard.
The Prairie. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Friendship. Ouida.
The Evil Genius. Wilkie Collins.
The Duchess. The Duchess.
Faith and Unfaith. The Duchess.
The Pomfret Mystery. A. D. Vinton.
For Faith and Freedom. Walter Besant.
The Reproach of Annersley. Maxwell Gray.
Allan Quatermain. H. Rider Haggard.
Green Mountain Boys. D. P. Thompson.
Nora's Love Test. Mary Cecil Hay.
Phyllis. The Duchess.
Oak Openings. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Adventures of Miss Volney. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
Bad Boy and His Sister. B. Broadaxe.
Lady Audley's Secret. M. E. Braddon.
Kith and Kin. Jessie Fothergill.
Prince Charlie's Daughter. Bertha M. Clay.
King Solomon's Mines. H. Rider Haggard.
Dora Thorne. Bertha M. Clay.
Miles Wallingford. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Bad Boy Abroad. W. T. Gray.
Buffalo Bill. Ned Buntline.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Rubber Goods—Lower Prices. AN excellent assortment of rubber articles for the sick room. Prices have been substantially reduced much below regular—as witness the condensed list below:

Mercury Water Bottles, 65c., 75c., 90c.
"Excellent" Water Bottles, 2 qt., guaranteed, 40c.
Cloth covered Water Bottles, 90c. to $1.30.
Fountain Syringes, 40c., 75c., 90c.
Ball Nozzle Syringes, $1.40 to $1.90.
Nasal Syringes, 20c., 40c., 65c.
Rubber Invalid Rings, $1.25 to $1.90.
Rubber Sheetings, ¾ yd. wide, 45c. a yd.; 1 yd. 60c.; 1 1-4 yd., 80c.; 1½ yd., $1.

Tenth Street.

History that Repeats Itself. IT is because of the literal truth of the apothegm that history repeats itself, that the study of the past is preparation for the future. To the every-day experience nothing could be more unexpected than the sudden reversal of all the foreign policy of the United States which seems imminent on account of the Philippine Islands complication. Yet the exact condition of affairs has been foreshadowed again and again in the experience of other nations, and the student of history can at least find a precedent for the result in our own case,—whatever the result may be,—even if he cannot precisely foretell it.

History-making is becoming something very much like an exact science, and is largely governed by perfectly well understood laws and precedents. To know there laws is to be informed on all the history that is past. There is but one single work that can give you this information;—Ridpath's History of the World. It holds all the experience of every nation from the beginning, and of all mankind besides. It reads like a story, its facts fix themselves in the mind with the clearness and force of a personal experience, and it is a library of information and reference in itself.

The Wanamaker History Club enables you to obtain the eight massive volumes at half the publisher's price, on easy terms of monthly payments. Send for sample pages and details.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Umbrella Jars. WE have, in the Japanese Store, in the basement, a lot of the blue-and-white Umbrella Jars which you may have been vainly trying to find. We think you can find them nowhere else than here, but our monopoly doesn't affect the price, which is fixed at $1.75.

There's an assortment of the Tokenabi jars also; and, in fact, a splendid showing of all the Eastern wares of commerce in Jars, Jardinieres and Screens. Recent arrivals make this an interesting corner.

Basement, Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MAY WEDDINGS OF NOTE.

Miss Gertrude Russ Coit of Brooklyn Married to James Marsh Barrett in Trinity Church.

A number of Brooklyn and out-of-town people attended Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Broadway and Rector Street, yesterday, to witness the wedding of Miss Gertrude Russ Coit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Coit of Brooklyn, and James Marsh Barrett of Mount Pleasant, Penn., which took place at noon. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey of Rochester, N. Y.

Victor Baier, Trinity's regular organist, played the "Lohengrin" Wedding March for the entrance of the bridal procession, which was headed by the ushers, Randolph C. Barrett and Dr. William B. Broughton of Bloomfield, N. J.; Richard M. Coit and George L. Coit, brothers of the bride; Howard B. Elliott and Theodore G. Ward. The bridesmaids, Miss Edith R. Hopkins and Miss Jeanne M. Elliott, who came next, were in green and white organdie, with large hats to match, and carried apple blossoms. The maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss Helen J. Coit, wore green and white mousseline de soie, trimmed with lace, and a hat, and also carried apple blossoms. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin and point and duchesse lace, a tulle veil, with orange blossoms, and carried roses and lilies of the valley. The bridegroom, whom she met at the chancel, was attended by her brother, Charles K. Coit. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, 9 Garden Place, Brooklyn. The house was appropriately decorated. Mrs. James M. Barrett of Bloomfield, N. J., mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Davis of Fall River, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Small, Miss Manchester of Bristol, R. I.; Miss Canfield of Staten Island and Miss Parker of Pittsfield, Mass., were among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett will live in Mount Pleasant, Penn.

Towne—Gibbons.

A pretty house wedding, attended by a number of well-known society people, took place at 12:30 P. M. on Wednesday, when Miss Mary Constance Gibbons, daughter of Mrs. L. H. Gibbons, was married to Frederick Tallmadge Towne, at her mother's home, 42 East Twenty-sixth Street. The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, rector of St. Leo's, officiated. The floral decorations were unusually fine.

The bride, who was unattended, was given away by Major William Gibson, an old friend of the family. She wore a handsome pearl-trimmed gown of brocaded silk, covered with accordian pleated Liberty silk, with a train attached to the shoulders, and a rope of pearls about her waist. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley and violets. [illegible] H. Towne attended his brother as best man, and the ushers were H. F. Devens, J. S. McClain, G. K. Dearborn, James R. Barbour, Thomas C. Clarke, Jr., and Edward D. Clark.

Some 200 people attended the reception which followed. The invited guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Towne, the bridegroom's parents; Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Frederick Tallmadge, the bridegroom's nephew, and President of the Sons of the Revolution; Miss Morse, Miss Gilman, Prof. Honey, Gen. and Mrs. de Benavides, and Dr. M. Allen Starr.

Mr. Towne is connected with the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, of which his father is President. He and his bride will live at Stamford, Conn.

Clark—Taylor.

Mrs. MacLarned Taylor was married to Dr. Frederick E. Clark of West Brighton, S. I., at 5 P. M., Wednesday, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-sixth Street, in the presence of a few friends. The Rev. John Williams of the Heavenly Rest clergy officiated. The bride's daughter, Miss Taylor, was maid of honor, and Dr. Clark, who is a well-known Staten Island physician and member of the Richmond County Country Club, was attended by his father. There were no ushers. The bride and her daughter have been spending the Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Clark is a relative of the wife of Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Leary's sewing class, organized in aid of Bellevue Hospital inmates as an auxiliary to the Arthur Leary Mission at that institution, met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Miss Leary's home, 3 Fifth Avenue. The sewers were entertained by a soprano soloist.

The St. Nicholas Society held its monthly meeting last night at Delmonico's. Plans were discussed for establishing on the society's part an alcove of Dutch literature in the library of Columbia University. It will take a contribution of about $1,000.

The National League of Mineral Painters, which has been holding an exhibition of the work of members for several days at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night awarded a diamond medal for the best model of a cup and saucer, to Mrs. Priestman of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts. The Judges were Mrs. Candace Wheeler and J. S. Hartley. The competitive designs will be on exhibition at the hotel until to-night.

ALLEGED MURDERESS INSANE.

The Jury at Montpelier Returns a Verdict of Not Guilty.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 5.—The jury in the Mildred Brewster murder trial returned a verdict at 9:40 o'clock this morning finding the defendant not guilty, by reason of insanity.

Mildred Brewster was charged with having killed Anna Wheeler, of whom she was jealous, near Montpelier, May 29, 1897. Miss Wheeler was shot. Miss Brewster also shot herself, and her life was saved only by the most careful and persistent medical effort.

SEEKING CAMP GROUNDS

Will Mobilize Volunteers Raised in the Department of the East at Two Points.

SUBMARINE MINE EXPLODED

Lieut. McGregor Demonstrates the Efficiency of One Off Sandy Hook—No Boats to Enforce the Harbor Regulations.

Acting under orders recently received from the War Department, Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday detailed two of his aides, Lieuts. Henry C. Hale and F. B. Mott, to inspect sites with a view to locating two places suitable for the encampment of army corps. The object of the Geovernment is to secure two sites upon which the entire volunteer army raised in the Department of the East may be mobilized. The troops from at least New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania will rendezvous at two points to be selected. In case a third camp is deemed advisable, men from States other than those named may be moved to it.

Lieut. Hale yesterday morning went to Hempstead Plains to view the camp grounds there, and later in the day left for Boston. From that city he will visit various places along the New England and Long Island Coasts, including New London, Montauk Point, and other points which are known to be more or less adapted to the accommodation of large bodies of troops. His inspection may consume a week or more. Lieut. Mott left last night for Philadelphia, where he will meet Gov. Hastings to-day, the latter having gone to Philadelphia from Harrisburg for the conference. Lieut. Mott, after his conference with Gov. Hastings, will visit Mount Gretna and Sea Girt in his search for a suitable place for a large camp.

In viewing the sites, the army officers will consider, first of all, the sanitary conditions obtaining, and, secondarily, the railroad facilities, as it might become necessary to move the men at very short notice. The grounds must also be large enough to permit of the drilling of large bodies of men, and there will be extensive ranges fitted up for small-arm target practice. It is desired to mobilize at least 30,000 men, and it is believed that Montauk Point will be found the most available spot for the mobilization of the Northern Corps, and that Mount Gretna will be found particularly suitable for the camp of the men from the southern portion of the Department of the East.

Efficiency of Mine Shown.

Another mine which had been torn from its connections by a passing steamer in the lower bay was picked up a short distance off Sandy Hook Wednesday afternoon. It had been battered out of shape, and the boatmen who found it declared that if the thing had withstood such treatment from a steamer, it was utterly useless as an engine of destruction. These opinions were echoed by all the civilians about the Hook, so Lieut. Robert McGregor of the Army Engineers, who has charge of the mine defenses at Sandy Hook, determined to give an object lesson.

The fact that one of the pilot boats loaded with pilots was lying just off the Hook made the occasion particularly auspicious. The supposedly injured and useless mine was then planted a short distance from shore, after which connections were made with the shore batteries. A minute later an electric button was touched within the fortifications, and with a roar that shook the earth beneath the feet of the spectators on shore the water where the mine had been was sent a hundred feet into the air. A huge wave rolled out and rocked the pilot boat until she threatened to take water over her gunwales. The spectators were satisfied that the mines were really dangerous.

A special meeting of the Permanent Board of Engineers was held yesterday in the Army Building to discuss means of securing the co-operation of mariners in carrying out the regulations issued by the Government for the safe navigation of the harbor. The board consists of Major H. M. Adams, Major John D. Knight, Col. G. L. Gillespie, and Capt. H. F. Hodges. The meeting was not concluded until late in the afternoon, and the results were kept secret.

Has No Boats for Patrol Duty.

Meantime the work of destruction among the mines in the bay goes steadily forward. The Engineer Corps received a report yesterday that another mine to which was attached a portion of the anchor cable had come ashore near Long Branch. It could not be ascertained whether the cable had been severed with a sharp instrument or whether it had been torn loose by a passing vessel.

Commander Field, who was detailed by the Navy Department to command a fleet of patrol boats to enforce the harbor regulations during the war, announced yesterday that he was without a single vessel with which to carry on his work. Not a vessel has thus far been assigned to this service by the Government. Commander Field was helped out of his predicament for several days by some launches tendered by the Police Department and by one tender loaned by the Lighthouse Board. These vessels were finally withdrawn to perform their regular duties and yesterday no boat of any description was left to warn incoming or outgoing vessels of the presence of mines in the forbidden channels.

There were delivered at the ordnance wharf on Governors Island yesterday 25,200 revolver cartridges, 100,000 rounds of ammunition for Remington rifles, 800 machetes with their cases, and 24 boxes, each containing a cavalry saddle, bridle, and halter, which, it is believed, are to be shipped to the insurgents in Cuba.

The schooner Eva May arrived yesterday from Dry Tortugas and Fort Monroe with a cargo of munitions of war consigned to the Ordnance Department. The vessel will dock at Fort Wadsworth to-day.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S FINANCES.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—The fifty-second annual report of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad, submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held to-day, gives the capital stock of the company $18,738,000. The funded debt has been increased $650,000 by the sale of 650 one-thousand-dollar 4 per cent. Michigan Central bonds, secured by a mortgage on the property of the Terminal Railway Company, Chicago. The system includes 1,657.59 miles of main track and 254.11 miles of second track. The construction account has been increased $749,021, expended in securing terminal facilities in Chicago and East Chicago.

The earnings for 1897 are as follows: From freight, $9,450,556; from passengers, $3,358,158; from mail, $429,950; from express, $405,765; from miscellaneous, $52,837; total, $13,697,236, a decrease of $124,875; gross earnings from traffic, $13,697,239.31; net earnings, $3,447,728.99.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN ERIE, PENN.

ERIE, Penn., May 5.—Peter Schucher of Venango Township, this county, shot and fatally wounded two men, George Henderson, a path master, and Edward Skinner, to-day, and then committed suicide. The shooting was caused by a dispute over cutting down a ditch in front of the murderer's property. Schucher ordered the path master, Henderson, who was in charge of the work, not to cut down the ditch in front of his property. When he saw that this was to be done, he rushed into the barn, and, coming out with a shotgun, fired, shooting Skinner in the face. Henderson turned to run, but got a charge of shot in the back.

Schucher was arrested, and just before starting for this city asked to be allowed to go into the barn for a moment. His request was granted, and going into a stall he leaned over a gun, and pulling both triggers, received the contents in the stomach, killing him instantly.

"Battles of Our Nation."

Much patriotism was manifested at the Academy of Music last night when the performance of Dr. G. E. Conterno's war spectacle entitled "Battles of Our Nation" was given. The war fever has greatly increased the interest in this work, which ordinarily would attract little attention. The work, which is in three acts, portrays the principal events and battles in American history, beginning with the Colonial wars. The bombardment of Fort Sumter and the battle of Gettysburg are vigorously portrayed, the performance ending with the destruction of the Maine in the Harbor of Havana.

FOUR SPANIARDS ARRESTED.

Came from Quebec and at First Denied Their Nationality.

A woman called at the Barge Office the other day and told Deputy Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney that she understood four Spaniards were on their way to this city from Quebec, who represented themselves to be Portuguese. Chief Clerk Lederhilger was put on the case and found the four Spaniards at 55 Greenwich Street. First they said they were Austrians and then that they were Frenchmen, but they were unable to reply to questions put in either language. When taken to the Barge Office their names were learned to be Jose Brai, twenty-eight years old; Manuel Gonzales Sanfez, twenty-six years old; Jose Bodi, twenty-six years old, and Antonio Tokairo, twenty-eight years old. Two said they were bakers, one said he was a butcher, and the fourth said he was a farmer.

After some examination they told the Deputy Commissioner that they came from Argentina, where they had been employed for six to nine years. On account of business depression and irregular employment, they said, they made up their minds to go to Vera Cruz, where they were assured of steady work. Instead of going direct they found berths on a steamer to England, and then worked their way to Quebec.

When they got here they were unable to get a steamer to Vera Cruz, and then they concluded to return to England. They said they had arranged with a cattle ship bound for Bristol to work their passages to that place. A passport was found on Sanfez which had been issued at Corunna, Spain, in November, 1896, and as he suspected they were not telling the truth the Commissioner decided to hold the men until he had orders for their disposition from Washington.

AQUEDUCT WELL GUARDED.

One Hundred Extra Men Watch New York's Water Reservoir.

PEEKSKILL, May 5.—The new Croton Aqueduct, which supplies New York City with water, is now guarded by 100 extra watchmen. The aqueduct runs through the interior of Westchester County down to the New York City line.

The extra watchmen were put to work to-day by the New York Aqueduct Commissioners who had a consultation with Gov. Black in Albany with the idea of having a company of militia to guard the watershed. Gov. Black opposed this, and the extra watchmen were then agreed upon. The Aqueduct Commissioners feared that some Spanish spy might poison the water supply.

Spaniards to be Deported.

The six youthful Spaniards who arrived on the steamship Werkendam, and who have steamship tickets for Vera Cruz, Mexico, will be deported. Deputy Commissioner McSweeney said yesterday that as no vessels are running to Vera Cruz, and as the men have no money with which to purchase railroad transportation, it was thought unwise to admit them, as they might be molested.

Supposed Spy Caught at Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 5.—A man supposed to be a Spanish spy was arrested in this city to-day. He was in Dialogue's shipyard when taken into custody by Secret Service officers. The alleged spy was searched and among his papers were found full plans of the gunboat Princeton. The Secret Service officers refused to tell the name of the prisoner or what they did with him after his arrest.

LAMBS CLUB MINSTREL TOUR.

Kirke La Shelle in Chicago Arranging for Its Performance.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Kirke La Shelle is in Chicago perfecting arrangements for the big minstrel show tour to be given by the Lambs Club of New York. After having given a performance at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on May 28, the company will make a tour of the country, giving a matinée at Boston, an evening performance at Springfield, Mass., and returning to Brooklyn for a matinée on Wednesday.

The same evening the company will be in Philadelphia, where one performance is to be given, and the next day, Thursday, a matinée will be given in Baltimore and a night performance in Washington. Friday evening will be devoted to Pittsburg, and the special train is expected to whirl the actors westward in time to give a matinée and an evening performance at the Auditorium here on Saturday.

De Wolf Hopper Divorced.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Edna Wallace Hopper was to-day granted a divorce from her husband, De Wolf Hopper, by Judge Hebbard.

Mrs. Hopper closed her connection with the "El Capitan" company over a month ago, and it was then stated that in taking that action she inaugurated the period of her final severance of her relations with her husband, which resulted in her obtaining a divorce.

It is said that Mrs. Hopper will resume her maiden name as far as her private life is concerned, but for professional reasons she will retain her present title. Mrs. Hopper is under contract to Messrs. Lederer and McClellan for the purposes of the annual review at the Casino.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Yvonne de Treville will make her first appearance with the Castle Square Opera Company in this city Tuesday evening, May 10, when she will sing Marguerite in "Faust."

Next Monday night at the Casino will be known as "Turf Night," and the boxes and lobbies of the theatre will be decorated with the colors of all the prominent Eastern racing stables. Every well-known jockey and turf celebrity hereabout will be present to witness the performance of "The Lady Slavey."

At the performance given Wednesday night of the "Heart of Maryland," at the Adelphi Theatre, London, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, and Prince Charles of Denmark occupied the royal box, and at the conclusion of the performance an invitation was given to David Belasco and Mrs. Carter to visit the royal party in their box.

Miss Lillian Russell has changed her name again by a decree of Justice Olcott rendered yesterday. She will be known legally on and after June 5 as Lillian Leonard Russell. Miss Russell explained this action last night by saying that she intended to play an extended engagement in Germany after the close of her season in this city, and she understands, she says, that the law in that country is very strict regarding the use of legal names, which prompted her to take this step.

After a life of one week, the management of the Herald Square Theatre will bring the engagement of the Japanese opera "The Koreans" to a close to-morrow night. The managers have arrived at the conclusion that the performance is lacking in many details, and judging from the patronage of the general public the play has made all sorts of things rather than a "hit." The theatre will be closed next week and unless an attraction of some importance can be obtained the house will remain closed until the opening of next season.

The success of "The Moth and the Flame" is of such a positive character that the management of the Lyceum Theatre will continue the attraction far into June. The fiftieth performance will take place Monday evening, May 23, and, somewhat contrary to the usual conservative policy of the theatre, the occasion will be remembered by an appropriate and handsome souvenir. Clyde Fitch, the author of the play, will sail for Europe next week, and while abroad he will finish the new play which he is writing for Nat Goodwin.

Next Monday night will mark the close of the season at the Irving Place Theatre, and the management will tender to Mme. Sorma a benefit performance, at which she will appear for the first time in this country in the prologue from "Jane Eyre" and a two-act comedy by Björnson, entitled "Newly Married." On the following day Mme. Sorma, accompanied by her husband and child, will sail for home on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Herr Rudolf Christians will also leave on this steamer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ENLISTING THE NEW ARMY

Pressure Brought to Bear Upon the War Department for Second Lieutenancies.

"IMMUNES" AND ENGINEERS

Eugene Griffin's Letter on the Latter to the Secretary of War—Their Importance in Cuba—"Fighting Joe" Wheeler Reports.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The process of enlisting the volunteer army is going ahead slowly. The physical examination of the recruits is first engaging the mustering officers and surgeons, and the reports received from the mustering places in the different States show that very few men were taken into the service to-day, the plan being to swear them in in bunches after the physical examination is completed.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the War Department to secure appointments to Second Lieutenancies, authorized by the Hull law. The list of applicants includes many bright young men, for the regulation requires them to be under thirty. Among them are former students at West Point, newspaper men, and others with political influence back of them.

Enlistment of "Immunes."

It is the understanding at the War Department that the bill now pending in Congress providing for the enlistment of over 10,000 "immunes" and a brigade of engineers will be modified so as to leave it discretionary with the President to recruit probably 15,000 men, made up of such special classes as he may deem best for the service. These classes, it is expected, will include "immunes," signal corps, cowboy companies, and artillery and engineer regiments. This course is regarded at the War Department as better than that proposed in the bill, in that it will enable the President to provide for obtaining such troops as he may think best.

Among those who have been prominent in urging upon the officials the formation of a brigade of engineers is Eugene Griffin, the Vice President of the General Electric Company. Mr. Griffin is a graduate of West Point, who served fourteen years in the Corps of Engineers, including service as aide de camp with Gen. W. S. Hancock. He has tendered his services to the Government in connection with the present war, and in doing so wrote an interesting letter to Secretary Alger giving his reasons for urging the formation of a brigade of engineers, not exceeding 3,500 men, who should be enlisted and commissioned in the service of the United States. Each of these regiments, he said, should be composed of civil and mechanical engineers, electrical engineers and practical electricians, mechanics, artisans, draughtsmen, and men familiar with all kinds of engineering work, capable of being rapidly converted into military engineers with proper training.

For a Brigade of Engineers.

He gives figures to show that the strength of the Volunteer Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac under Gens. Grant and Meade in January, 1865, was about 4 per cent. of the total number of troops under their command, not including the regular battalion of Engineers with the Army of the Potomac, nor the engineer regiment with the Army of the James. The engineer troops with the Army of the Cumberland in 1864 amounted to 5 per cent. of the total, and those of Sherman's army in the march to the sea amounted to 7½ per cent.

In the contemplated occupation of Cuba, he says, the character of the country and the probability of siege operations against Havana make it obvious that an unusually large proportion of engineer troops will be required. Five per cent. of the number of volunteers would be a reasonable minimum number, he suggests, to fix as the strength of the volunteer engineers. The proposed brigade is about one-half of that number.

Mr. Griffin also shows the many uses to which electricity and photography will be put in the war, and how necessary it is that men skilled in those lines should be ready to conduct whatever operations are necessary. From letters received Mr. Griffin says he believes he could readily organize the brigade proposed.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles, commanding the army, were in consultation for a long time to-day concerning the programme to be followed in subdividing the volunteer and the regular armies into corps, divisions, &c., and the assignment of the Major Generals to their several commands. Without reaching a definite conclusion the matter went over until to-morrow, when, Gen. Miles says, some definite conclusion probably will be reached. One of the first assignments to be made will be that of a Major General to command the troops to be concentrated at the National capital.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler, who yesterday was nominated to the position of Major General in the volunteer army, reported at army headquarters to-day. He was the first of the Major Generals to signify to Secretary Alger his readiness for active duty. The President, however, as yet has not determined finally upon the organization of the volunteer army, and in the absence of any action in this direction it is not likely that any designations will be positively made. The probability, however, is that Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will receive commands in the section of the country from which they come. Gen. Wheeler has not yet determined whether he will resign his seat as a Representative in Congress from the State of Alabama. This will depend upon the duration of the war.

SCRIPTURES SENT TO TROOPS.

Chicago Bible Society Supplies Illinois and Other Soldiers.

CHICAGO, May 5.—In the stir of patriotism and fever of war excitement the spiritual welfare of the men who tramped off with their companies and are now in camp at Springfield has not been neglected.

Promptly on the receipt of an intimation from certain members of the First Cavalry that few men of the squadron had taken Bibles with them, and that there were not many who would object to having one tucked in his blanket haversack, 500 copies of the Scriptures were sent by the Chicago Bible Society. Another lot of 500 went to Mobile, and the State Guard of Missouri was on request supplied with 100.

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS READY.

Four Troops from Montana to be Brought to Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 5.—Col. Grigsby announced to-day that his cowboy regiment of cavalry was ready for service. He says he has had applications from four thousand men. The four troops from Montana are ready to move, and will be brought to Sioux Falls next week.

Dr. French of Washington arrived to-day to buy cavalry horses. Thirteen hundred States troops are in camp here to-night, but the work of mustering them into service is delayed by the non-arrival of the surgeon, who is delayed by the War Department. :iredu...,S" dMn ltasq-q-yofOxf thm thmth

MIMIC WAR WITH SPAIN.

Schoolboys Have a Fatal Fight in Canton, Md.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—As a result of a mimic battle between the United States and Spain by American and Polish boys from twelve to sixteen years of age in Canton a day or two ago John Keprofsky is dead, and eleven youngsters are locked up on the charge of causing his death.

The boys organized two forces, the Poles representing Spain, in charge of a fortress. Keprofsky was sent out to reconnoitre. He was called upon by the storming party to surrender, but refused, and was shot in the abdomen by one of the American boys. The slug that caused his death was from a large-sized cat rifle.

The Builders' League Meets.

The Builders' League of New York held a meeting at the clubhouse, 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night, which was well attended. The condition of the building trades with reference to the war was discussed, and it was shown that the trades had suffered. It was decided to formulate a plan to do away not only with walking delegates but with sympathetic strikes.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN PLAN.

United States Said to Have Gained Support by Promising the Canaries as a Reward.

PARIS, May 5.—The Eclair says negotiations are pending between the United States and Great Britain which will result in the latter supporting the former, if other powers favor Spain by attempting to stop the war before the United States has received satisfaction.

The United States, it is added, has promised, in return, to capture the Canary Islands and cede them to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Paris report that the United States has promised to capture the Canary Islands and cede them to Great Britain is characterized at the State Department, and by leading diplomats, as purely fanciful. The State Department gives a specific denial.

Notice of Brazil's Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Notice came to the State Department from Brazil to-day that that Government had declared neutrality. There is now no cause to regret such action on the part of Brazil, for, however beneficial the delay has been to the United States in getting its warships safely along the Brazilian coast, the issue of the proclamation just now is likely to be still more beneficial in closing Brazilian ports to the Spanish flying squadron if it should be headed in that direction.

To Enforce Portugal's Neutrality.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, May 5.—A Portuguese gunboat has arrived here to enforce the neutrality decree of Portugal.

MARGARET R. KING'S WILL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 5.—The will of Margaret Rives King, relict of Rufus King, one time Nestor of the Cincinnati bar, was offered for probate to-day. The Historical and Philosophical Society receives a bequest of $10,000. There are a number of minor legacies to friends and old servants.

The diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Southern Ohio is made residuary legatee, and it is believed it will receive as much as $40,000, after all debts and legacies are paid. She had no children surviving her, and her heirs at law are a grandnephew, Nicholas Longworth, and grandnieces, Anna N. and Clara E. Longworth, and her niece, Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer. Mrs. Storer is the wife of Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Belgium.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Congressman R. R. Hitt, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, Texas; ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle, West Virginia.

GRAND—George A. Squires, United States Army.

WALDORF—Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy; M. Richardson, Hongkong.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hill, domestics and woolens, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.
High, J. M., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, notions and furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces and gloves; 52 Franklin Street; Holland House.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. S. Sharp, cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Robinson, Cherry & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. Robinson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rothschild & Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Tuttle & Rockwell, Hornellsville, N. Y.; L. Rockwell, notions; St. Cloud Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and handkerchiefs; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Weyman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Williams, Echols & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; O. Echols, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Wilson, misses' and children's cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Rugg, fancy goods; 480 Broome Street; Gilsey House.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:48	Sun sets	7:15	Moon rises	....

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:24	Gov. Isl'd	7:31	H. Gate	9:20
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:43	Gov. Isl'd	7:54	H. Gate	9:43

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 6.		
A. Dumois, Gonaives, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MAY 7.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Garonne, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victoria, London	....	....
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, MAY 9.		
Pawnee, Jacksonville	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May †8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close May 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 13 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SS Empress of Japan has arrived at Yokohama, Japan.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, April 9; Sydney, April 11; Auckland, 16, and Honolulu, 27, which arrived at San Francisco, per steamer Mariposa, are due to arrive at New York on the morning of Monday, May 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 6.

Britannic, Liverpool, April 27.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 22.
Crest, Shields, April 20.
Edam, Rotterdam, April 23.
Finance, Colon, April 28.
Ludwig, Hamburg, April 22.
Scindia, Gibraltar, April 21.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 30.
La Touraine, Havre, April 30.
Scotia, Havre, April 23.
St. Oswald, Shields, April 22.
Trinidad, Bermuda, May 5.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

America, London, April 25.
Celtic King, London, April 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 3.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, April 23.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

Boadicea, London, April 28.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, May 1.
Cymric, Liverpool, April 29.
Friesland, Antwerp, April 30.
Furnessia, Glasgow, April 28.
Kansas City, Swansea, April 25.
Manitoba, London, April 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 29.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Kensington, Southampton, April 30.
Lovstakken, Rotterdam, April 26.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 26.
Vera, Manchester, April 27.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, May 2.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Castle Eden, Bordeaux, April 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 2.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 5.
Lahn, Bremen, May 3.
Sorrento, Hamburg, April 27.

Arrived—Thursday, May 5.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Osborne, Swansea April 20, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah May 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hindoustan, (Br.,) Flaws, Hamburg April 17, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Lyderhorn, (Nor.,) Kammeraas, Yokohama, &c., Feb. 9, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Gothemann, Bremen April 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool April 26 and Queenstown 27, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Mayfield, (Br.,) Cooda, Madeira April 19, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at he Bar at 7 P. M. 4th.

SS Mathiey Hall, (Br.,) McQuartie, Rotterdam April 20, in ballast to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Cedardene, (Br.,) Balls, Cardiff April 12, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reiners, Hamburg April 19, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Hamburg April 22, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans April 29, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston May 4, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Stettin, &c., April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Heathfield, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Funchal April 22, in ballast to order. Arrived at he Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Horda, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Bremen April 12, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 5, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind east, blowing a light breeze; foggy.

Sailed.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Apex, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Michigan, (Br.,) for London.
SS Albis, (Nor.,) for Mexican ports.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Galileo, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c. Anchored off Clifton at 5:50 P. M.
SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c. Anchored off Clifton at 5:50 P. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 5.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, New York for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton to-day, (passed Hurst Castle at 2:35 P. M.)

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhnes, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:58 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Akti, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, Rotterdam for New York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, Venice for New York, arr. at Trieste May 1.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, arr. at Gibraltar from New York to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, arr. at Rotterdam from New York at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Laurelbank, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, New York for Shanghai March 29, was spoken in lat. 5, long. 31.

Bark Firth of Lorne, (Br.,) Capt. Jackson, New York for Dunedin, &c., April 11, was spoken in lat. 24, long. 36.

Bark East African, (Br.,) Capt. Putt, New York for Sydney, N. S. W., April 12, was spoken in lat. 27, long. 37.

Ship St. Frances, Capt. Winn, Plymouth for New York April 27, was spoken in lat. 47, long. 18.

Miscellaneous.

The Mallory Line has issued a notice that its service to Brunswick, Ga., and Port Royal, S. C., will be continued, and that war risks will be covered without expense to shippers.

The British steamer Rydal Hall, Capt. Mitchell, partly loaded for Rotterdam, while entering the gap to Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to complete loading yesterday morning, grounded in the mud. She was floated at 4:30 P. M., no apparent injury having been suffered.

PARA, May 5.—The British steamer Jerome, Capt. Bisson, from Liverpool March 30 via Madeira April 14 for this port, is ashore on the coast about ninety miles from here. Assistance is being sent to her.

LONDON, May 5.—The British steamer Strathcarron, Capt. Stockwell, from Dantzic for Boston or Philadelphia, before reported ashore near Blyth April 30, is afloat and is being towed to the Tyne.

BAHIA, May 5.—The British steamer Edenbridge, Capt. Notman, from Buenos Ayres for London, before reported put in here on April 28, leaking, is having temporary repairs made, which will occupy a week before she can sail.

HALIFAX, May 5.—The Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, arrived here this morning for orders, which were awaiting her, directing her to proceed to New York, for which port she sailed soon after.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898.—Fenwick Island Shoal Light Vessel, No. 52.—Notice is hereby given that this light vessel broke adrift during the recent gale and is now off her station. The vessel will be replaced on her station as soon as practicable, subject to withdrawal, however, in accordance with Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 40 of 1898.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 94, No. 481, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 12 and 48—By order of the Lighthouse Board. FREDERICK V. McNAIR, Commodore, United States Navy, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898.—Baltimore Harbor and Patapsco River.—Notice is hereby given that, owing to the planting of submarine mnies in these waters, and the prohibition of navigation at night, the following-named lights will be discontinued from this date until further notice: Craighill Channel, (front,) and Craighill Channel, (rear,) Craighill Channel Range; Seven-Foot Knoll. Cut-off Channel, (front,) and Cut-off Channel, (rear,) Cut-off Channel Range; Fort Carroll, Hawkins Point, (front,) and Leading Point, (rear,) Brewerton Channel Range.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 106 and 108, No. 550 to 567, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 20 to 29.—By order of the Lighthouse Board. FREDERICK V. McNAIR, Commodore, United States Navy, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1898.—Portland Harbor.—Notice is hereby given that, owing to the planting of submarine mines in the entrances to this harbor, and the prohibition of navigation at night, the following-named lights and fog signals (at night only) will be discontinued until further notice: Portland Head, Spring Point Ledge, Portland Breakwater.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 26, Nos. 63, 64, and 66, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 14 and 102 to 107.—By order of the Lighthouse Board. FREDERICK V. McNAIR, Commodore, United States Navy, Chairman.

W. & J. Sloane

For the balance of this week will offer

5,000 YARDS

FRENCH & ENGLISH

Cotton and Silk and Cotton

TAPESTRIES

in new designs and colorings, suitable for furniture coverings and curtains

AT ACTUAL COST.

Also several hundred pairs of

LACE CURTAINS

at greatly reduced prices.

Broadway & 19th St.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

DELIVERIES OF CITY MAILS

Radical Changes by the Senate Looking to Reduction of Expenditures.

RURAL DELIVERIES CUT OFF

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina Offered an Amendment to Reduce the City Deliveries to Only Four Each Day.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the Senate to-day consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill was begun at the instance of Mr. Quay, (Penn.,) in charge of the measure. The amount carried by the bill as it passed the House of Representatives was $99,112,300. As reported to the Senate it carried $112,000 more.

When the committee amendment was reached providing that no additional contracts should be entered into for pneumatic tube service unless authorized by law, Mr. Pettigrew maintained that a provision ought to be inserted making it the duty of the United States to purchase of individuals or corporations whatever of rights they might have in the pneumatic tube service.

Mr. Quay called attention to the fact that such right was already reserved to the Government. Mr. Pettigrew admitted that the provision was in the law of last year, but no effort had been made to put it in operation. In New York to-day, he said, the pneumatic tube service was under control of a corporation. The plant cost between $400,000 and $500,000, yet the corporation's compensation was more than three per cent. on $5,000,000. He held that it was an outrage upon the people thus to fatten the corporations and build up monopolies. The committee amendment was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) providing that the weight of franked official letters might be increased from one ounce to two ounces, was adopted.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) offered an amendment to the star route section of the bill providing that no part of the sum appropriated for such service, should be paid to any subcontractor and that the Postmaster General must require affidavits from contractors that they themselves did the work. The amendment was antagonized by Mr. Money, (Miss.,) who believed that its operation would result in largely increasing the expense of carrying the mails over star routes.

Mr. Teller (Colo.) urged that it was the speculative syndicate bidders at whom the amendment of Mr. Stewart was aimed. He said if the Government would pay directly to the mail carriers the sums given the contractors, who sublet their contracts, it would receive good service at reasonable rates.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) thought the precise evil that ought to be corrected was the elimination of the professional bidders. These syndicate bidders often blackmailed the carriers of the mails, and there ought to be some way of breaking up this system. He believed the remedy proposed by Mr. Stewart was a good one. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) declared the adoption of the amendment would result in a loss to the Government of $5,000,000. The amendment was agreed to.

Rural Free Deliveries Discontinued.

The amendment of the committee striking from the bill the appropriation of $300,000 for rural free delivery created considerable discussion. Mr. Quay explained that, in the opinion of the committee, the results of the experiment thus far scarcely warranted Congress in going forward with the experiment.

Mr. Chandler thought the matter ought not to be stricken out entirely. Rural free delivery was a boon to people in the rural districts throughout the country.

While Mr. Chandler was discussing the question Mr. Tillman, (S. C.) inquired of him whether $200,000,000 a year would be sufficient to secure the delivery of every letter and paper directed to any inhabitant of the country. Mr. Chandler replied that it could doubtless be done for less.

Mr. Hale again energetically attacked the rural delivery scheme, a scheme of enthusiasts, he called it, and declared it was his belief that the estimate of Mr. Tillman of $200,000,000 was not extravagant if the service was to be extended universally.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Teller opposed the rural free delivery plan, the latter maintaining that it meant the expenditure of an enormous sum of money upon a scheme for which there was no real demand.

Mr. Pettigrew inquired whether the extension of free delivery meant the abolition of the country Post Office. Mr. Quay replied, saying that would certainly be the effect of it. Mr. Pettigrew declared that the farming people of the country were not demanding rural free delivery and he regarded it as a humbug.

The discussion continued for about two hours. Finally the text of the bill was so amended as to present the proposition in the following form:

"For experimental rural free delivery under the direction of the Postmaster General, including pay of carriers and horse hire allowance, $200,000."

Mr. Quay insisted upon the committee amendment to strike out the proposition and he demanded the yeas and nays. The clause was stricken out, 25 to 22.

Want Fewer City Deliveries.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) offered an amendment providing that no more than four mail deliveries should be made in any city during any one day, and that any amount thus saved will be covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. Hoar, (Mass.,) antagonized the amendment, holding that it amounted to class legislation. The many deliveries of mail in large cities, he pointed out, were not so much of advantage to the residents in the compact parts of the cities as to the people who lived outside the hurry and bustle of city life. In fact, it was one of the conveniences of civilization which enabled the comparatively poor men, those whom the advocates of the amendment apparently desired to assist, to reside outside the crowded portions of cities and get the purer air of the country.

Mr. Quay's motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost. The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Chanler, (N. H.,) moved, in view of the adoption of the amendment, that the amount to be appropriated for free delivery be reduced from $13,085,400 to $12,000,000.

Mr. Faulkner (West Va.) thought that in the absence of definite information, the Senate ought not to act hastily in the matter, as any amount saved by the final enactment of Mr. Tillman's amendment into law would accrue to the Government's benefit in any event.

Mr. Quay said that the Senate in its present temper probably would adopt the amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, but merely as a protest against "such blind and dumb legislation," he moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was defeated—29 to 22. The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) offered an amendment directing the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation to be paid for the transportation on mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies 20 per cent. a year from the rates for such transportation on the basis of the average weight heretofore fixed and allowed by law.

Pending action upon the amendment, the bill was laid aside until to-morrow.

WAR REVENUE MEASURES.

Democrats Agree to an Amendment Taxing Corporations—Tax on Transfers of Stock Probable.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee held a conference late this afternoon and agreed upon an amendment they will offer to the War Revenue bill imposing a tax of 1 per cent. upon the revenues of certain corporations, including railroad, express, sleeping car, telegraph, and telephone companies. This probably is the only addition they will suggest to the revenue portion of the bill, but it is probable that they will also urge the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the Treasury and the issuance of at least $150,000,000 in greenbacks.

These two latter propositions have not been agreed upon, but they have been discussed sufficiently to warrant the prediction that they will be incorporated in the Democratic substitute for the bond feature of the bill. The seigniorage amounts to about $42,000,000, and the intention is to authorize the issuance of certificates for it so as to secure immediate money and not wait upon the [illegible] coinage. This [illegible] $192,000,000 of immediate cash, and the Democrats think this would be sufficient for the immediate wants of the Government. They believe that the tax they propose on corporations would increase the regular revenues to the extent of about $30,000,000 annually.

The Republican members of the committee to-day considered the advisability of a tax upon the transfers of stocks and bonds, and it is probable that they will propose such an amendment, as it is believed that if incorporated in the bill it would go far toward reconciling Senator Wolcott to the measure. The full committee will meet again to-morrow.

Taxes Upon Merchant Ships.

LONDON, May 5.—Replying, in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Thomas G. Bowles, Conservative member for Lyme-Regis, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, said the Government had not been invited by the Government of the United States to co-operate for the mutual abolition of the tonnage, lighthouse, or equivalent taxes upon merchant vessels belonging to the two countries.

ARBITRATION FOR RAILWAYS.

The Bill Providing for a Conference with Employes in Dispute Passes the House.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The House today passed the bill for the arbitration of disputes between railroads and their employes.

When the bill came up for consideration Mr. Maguire (Cal.) attacked the provisions requiring employes to not leave their employers under three months after the filing of the award without giving thirty days' notice. He said the provision left the question of punishment of violations of the provision open.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) explaining the bill, in reply to questions said the measure was not compulsory, did not require employes or employers to arbitrate, but merely opened a clear way to arbitration should the parties desire to avail themselves of it, and offered a way to carry out, under Governmental direction, an award reached through mutual and voluntary agreement.

Criticism of the bill, as being unsafe, indefinite in many of its clauses, and open to possible abuse in the matters of judgment and execution, was made by Mr. Lewis, (Washington.)

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) spoke in support of the bill as being a step in the right direction, though not perfect in its provisions.

Mr. Cummings (N. Y.) declared his purpose to support the bill as a member of Congress and a member of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, and criticised briefly the Government for failure to pay union wages to its employes. He took occasion to deny a London dispatch in a Philadelphia paper to-day naming him as a Congressman on the payroll of a New York paper.

Mr. Sulzer, (N. Y.,) Mr. Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) and Mr. Walker, (Mass.,) spoke in support of the measure.

Mr. Lewis (Wash.) moved to recommit with instructions favoring numerous amendments. This motion was defeated and the bill then was passed.

It provides that in case a serious controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between a carrier subject to the act and the employes, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, endeavor to amicably settle the dispute by mediation, and in case the endeavor shall fail, then the controversy may be submitted to arbitration of a board of three persons, each party to the controversy to name one arbitrator, and the two thus named shall name a third. The agreement to submit must contain stipulations that the arbitration shall be begun within five days, and the award shall be filed within twenty days from the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the award shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for any district wherein the employer carries on business; that the parties shall consider the award final and conclusive, and faithfully execute the same; that the award shall continue in force as between the parties for one year, and that the employer shall not dismiss nor shall any employe, dissatisfied with the award, quit work under three months without giving thirty days' notice.

The award shall become final and operative ten days after filing unless an appeal shall be taken within the ten days on exceptions to matter of law. The act recognizes organized labor and provides penalties for employers discriminating against employes by reason of their connection with or purpose to join such organization.

At 4:35 P. M. the House adjourned to Monday.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, District of Castine, Me.—GEORGE M. WARREN.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise, District of New York—HARVEY T. ANDREWS.

Attorney for the District of Maryland—JOHN C. ROSE.

Navy.—Ensigns M. L. MILLER, LLOYD S. CHANDLER, GEORGE N. HAYWARD, and S. S. ROBSON, Lieutenants, junior grade.

Harvey T. Andrews, nominated for Assistant Appraiser at this port, is an artist, and is also well known in political circles, having represented the Thirty-first Assembly District in the Legislature last year. He is thirty-two years old and has taken an active interest in politics for the past six years.

MERCHANT MARINE PROTECTION.

Bill Providing Indemnities for the Depredations of Enemies.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts has introduced a bill "to insure and protect the commerce and merchant marine of the United States from depredations by public enemies."

It empowers the Bureau of Navigation and any auxiliary department of the Treasury to examine into the value of all such vessels and their cargoes and give certificates, and permits applications for such examinations to be made in foreign countries at the nearest United States Consulate, the certification to be taken as a basis for indemnification by the United States, which the Court of Claims is authorized to make in cases of attack of a public enemy. From the cargoes to be indemnified money, bullion, or precious metals, securities, &c., are expressly excepted.

The bill also amends the prize laws so as to make at least one-half of the proceeds of all prizes go into the Treasury.

Sailors Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Committee on Commerce granted a hearing today on the bills before the committee providing for the improvement of the treatment of sailors at sea. There are two of these bills, one introduced by Senator White, representing the wishes of the sailors, and the other by Senator Frye, which is acceptable to the shipowners. The committee to-day heard Messrs. George Chance, President of the United Labor League, and the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, both of Philadelphia, in support of the White bill, and R. R. Freeman, Secretary of the Ship Owners' Association of Boston, who opposed this bill in its present form. He said, however, that it would be acceptable if modified in various respects, so as to render it more like the Frye bill.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate today confirmed all the nominations for Brigadier Generals and other offices of the army, made yesterday by the President.

Nominations of Postmasters were confirmed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Furman L. Richardson, Cape May; William B. R. Mason, Bound Brook; William H. Foley, Bordentown; Theodore M. Giffin, Haddonfield; Charles H. Terrill, Irvington.

NEW YORK—Frank N. Webster, Spencerport; Albert P. Merriam, Phoenix; Edwin P. Bouton, Trumansburg; M. L. Wood, Frankfort.

Nicaragua Canal Scheme Revived.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Morgan to-day reintroduced his Nicaragua Canal bill. It is in the main framed upon the same principles as former bills, but there are several new provisions. One of these authorizes the President to invest in the bonds of the canal company, the amount realized by the Government from the Central Pacific and Union Pacific sales.

Final Agreement on Alaskan Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The House today adopted the conference report upon the Alaskan Homestead bill, and similar action was taken in the Senate.

FOR ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Majority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Strongly in Favor of Securing the Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Hawaiian question came up before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. There was a strong majority favoring annexation. The resolution introduced by Representative Newlands of Nevada was considered in detail. Chairman Hitt made a forcible presentation to the committee of the reasons for favorable action at this time, and pointed out that legislation was imperative in view of the necessities existing for the use of that island in our war operations.

Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, a member of the sub-committee, presented a number of substantial reasons for prompt action, characterizing the past policy of the Government regarding island ownership in the West Indies, and in the Pacific near the isthmus, as "short-sighted and unwise." He urged it as due the American people to take immediate action, and advocated a prompt favorable report.

Representative Clark of Missouri (Dem.) suggested that there were many difficulties involved in the annexation of the islands, and deprecated what he asserted to be a departure from our historical position regarding territorial ownership outside the continent. Representative Newlands, the author of the bill, urged many advantages to be gained by ownership of the islands in the Pacific.

Representatives Pearson of North Carolina, Berry of Kentucky, Adams of Pennsylvania, Howard of Georgia, and Dinsmore of Arkansas took the principal part in the discussion, but the meeting finally adjourned without taking a vote, deferring action for a more full consideration next Tuesday. It is expected the Hawaiian matter will then be settled.

It is understood that if there should be a favorable report from the committee in favor of annexing Hawaii, the Speaker will not interpose any objection. It is also stated that the Administration is pressing early action.

There were three members of the House committee absent to-day—Quigg of New York and Henry of Indiana, Republicans, and Williams of Mississippi, Democrat. The Republicans present were Hitt of Illinois, Adams of Pennsylvania, Cousins of Iowa, W. A. Smith of Michigan, Heatwole of Minnesota, Pearson of North Carolina, and Gillett of Massachusetts. They were for annexation, though there was a slight difference of opinion as to when annexation should take effect. Mr. Newlands of Nevada and Mr. Berry of Kentucky, Democrats, favored annexation. The other Democrats—Dinsmore, Clark, and Howard—opposed it. Of the absentees Mr. Williams is a vigorous opponent of annexation.

Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, was among the callers on Assistant Secretary Cridler, who received the diplomatic visitors to-day in the absence of Assistant Secretaries Moore and Adee, both of whom were called away from the department to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Soteldo. Mr. Hatch has so far heard nothing from Honolulu in confirmation of the press dispatches yesterday relating to the transfer of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. It was plain to be seen, however, that the Minister would be very much gratified to receive an official confirmation, but in his opinion any negotiation of the character described would be conducted directly between President Dole and United States Minister Sewell at Honolulu, and the latter would be expected to communicate with his Government on this subject.

The Japanese Minister does not credit reports that Hawaii is about to be turned over to the United States. He says Japan has nothing to say of Hawaii's acquisition by the United States in the usual way, by treaty, so long as Japan's interests in Hawaii are safeguarded. But he feels that it would be unfortunate to have the acquisition occur through any sudden and surprising move, particularly in view of the very friendly relations just at present existing between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. Mr. Hoshi is inclined to believe that when the Japanese decree of neutrality is in hand it will disclose that coal is not made strict contraband of war.

RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

Col. Ainsworth Succeeds Gen. Davis in the Supervision of Their Publication.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Among the nominations made yesterday by the President was that of Lieut. Col. George W. Davis of the Fourteenth Infantry to be a Brigadier General. Gen. Davis is a veteran. He was a Sergeant in the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers at the battle of Antietam, and participated in the terrible early fighting at the Burnside bridge over Antietam Creek.

He has for several years been stationed in Washington, and since the departure of Col. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, to West Point, he has been in charge of the publication of the records of the rebellion. This work he had discharged with great satisfaction, but with his promotion to be a Brigadier General for duty in the field during the war with Spain, it became necessary to transfer the publication of the war records to another. Secretary Alger to-day made the transfer, committing the work of publication to Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Records and Pension Office of the War Department.

To those who are at all acquainted with the great ability of Col. Ainsworth to take charge of business demanding the attention of a man of first-class organizing skill, nothing could have been happier than this selection. The work to be done has been about completed, Congress having made an effort to accelerate it. Until recently it was feared that the completion of the work would be postponed far beyond the period at which it should be closed out and the last volume placed on library shelves.

The record of Col. Ainsworth in the Records and Pension Office is a guarantee that there will be no waste of time or effort in completing a work that has seemed sometimes to drag and which easily might be expanded to unnecessary proportions. Col. Ainsworth will continue to perform his former duties in connection with those imposed upon him by this new appointment.

Mrs. McKinley at the Theatre.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mrs. McKinley and a party of her friends occupied two of the lower boxes at the new National Theatre this evening to witness John Drew's presentation of "One Summer's Day." Among those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Gen. Hastings, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Barber, and Miss Endsley. A pretty incident occurred in the intermission between the second and third acts, when the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The distinguished party and the entire audience arose and remained standing during the rendition of that patriotic air.

NEW BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Entire City Embraced in the Trow Publication for 1898.

The Trow Business Directory of Greater New York (five boroughs combined) for 1898, just issued by the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company, takes the place in a larger way of the Trow Business Directory of New York City, issued by the same publishers in previous years. It is fully double the size of former issues, and contains much valuable information not hitherto collated in such convenient form for reference.

The classified lists which make up the business directory proper are arranged separately by boroughs, those for Manhattan and the Bronx being printed on white paper, Brooklyn pink, Queens yellow, and Richmond blue, thus reducing the time required to find a name in any borough to the minimum. At the end of each of the three sections relating to Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond is a register, embracing lists of public institutions, banks, churches, clubs, libraries, and societies of various classes. The sections of the book relating to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn also contain complete street directories.

The last pages of the volume are devoted to a register of all the city and borough public departments, and many others which are not under the jurisdiction of the city government, such as the Post Office, United States Courts, Navy Yard, Army and National Guard Headquarters, Custom House, and Internal Revenue Collectors' offices. This register, which embraces lists of public officers never before published together, will put the New Yorker in touch with the official life of the city, whether representing the Federal, the State, or the municipal government.

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Army.

First Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of field projectiles.

Additional Second Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, is further extended one day.

Post Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for duty with the Ninth Infantry.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas and Hoel L. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to the points hereinafter named for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Leonard Wood, after conferring with that officer, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper stations: Prescott, Arizona Territory; Santa Fé, New Mexico; Muskogee, Indian Territory; Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, having reported to the Surgeon General of the army, will report to the Major General commanding the army for duty on his staff as Chief Surgeon of the troops in the field.

First Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, Quartermaster Second Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Seventh Artillery, heretofore relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 13, will be relieved when his services shall be no longer required at the academy in the department of ordnance and gunnery.

First Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will extend his visits to Hartford, Conn., via Derby and Waterbury, Conn.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Second Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in a regiment of Kansas volunteers.

Major Albert E. Woodson, Ninth Cavalry, relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Oklahoma Territory, has his orders revoked.

First Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Columbus, Ohio, and report for duty to Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, mustering officer at that place.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from further duty at Kansas City, Mo., which place as a subsistence station is closed, and will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence for assignment to duty.

Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for the purpose of testifying before the general court-martial at that post in the case of Private John McDonough, Battery C, Sixth Artillery.

Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Major Girard, and will proceed to New York City and take charge of the hospital ship Vigilancia, under detailed instructions from the Surgeon General.

First Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, Milledgeville, Ga., and will at once proceed to join his regiment at Mobile, Ala.

Following are the changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department:

Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon, having reported to the Surgeon General of the army in compliance with telegraphic instructions, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for temporary duty at that post.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk L. Poessel is appointed to the Monadnock on the nomination of Paymaster W. B. Wilcox.

Paymaster's Clerk F. M. Phillips's appointment to the Prairie is revoked and he is appointed to the Charleston on the nomination of Paymaster J. S. Phillips.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Surgeon F. Rogers is ordered to the Charleston instead of the Pensacola.

Capt. H. Glass is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard as commander of the Pensacola and ordered to command the Charleston.

Lieut. Commander G. Blockinger is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston as executive officer.

Lieut. W. Braunersreuther is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Lieut. F. M. Bostwick is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Lancaster.

Naval Cadet C. L. Leiper is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Charleston.

Acting Carpenter J. H. Gill is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Naval Cadet H. O. Bissett is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Charleston.

Lieut. George R. Slocum is detached from the Patterson and ordered to the Charleston.

Chief Engineer R. W. Galt is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the Solace and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Commander S. Belden, retired, has his orders to the Naval Station at Key West revoked.

Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty at Robbins Yard.

Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, retired, is ordered to the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander D. C. Woodrow, retired, is detached as Inspector in charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, retired, has his orders to report to the Bureau of Ordnance revoked.

J. L. Bunce is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster.

C. Robinson is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

W. G. Coxe is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

John Anderson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

C. F. Thompson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

E. S. Van Wart is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Yankee.

J. McNeal is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

A. Anderson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

Thomas Brady is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

O. Anderson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

J. McGowan is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

J. F. Bransford is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

C. J. Colrow is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

J. L. Cowell is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the St. Paul.

J. Farnsworth is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Charles E. Ross is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Illinois.

Charles Hall is appointed Mate and ordered to the Illinois.

William H. Willard is appointed Acting Lieutenant and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

H. W. Grinnell is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

McDonough Craven is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

E. V. Roberts is appointed Acting Lieutenant and ordered to the Illinois.

R. Osborn is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the St. Paul.

H. S. Crossman is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the Prairie.

Acting Chief Engineer W. H. Levey is ordered to the Solace.

Mate C. Hall is ordered to the Illinois.

Naval Cadet A. W. Marshall is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Charleston.

Assistant Paymaster F. J. Semmes, when dismissed from treatment at the Mare Island Hospital, is ordered to settle the accounts of the Adams and wait orders.

Capt. T. F. Kane, retired, is detached as Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service.

Naval Cadet C. S. Kerrick is ordered to Mare Island for examination for retirement and to wait orders.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle is ordered to Mare Island for examination for retirement and to wait orders.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert, retired, is ordered to continue his duties in the New York Navy Yard.

Commander Thomas Perry is detached from the First Lighthouse District and ordered to command the Lancaster.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Day was retired under Section 1,453, May 2.

Commander B. S. Richards was retired April 30.

Lieut. F. S. Carter is ordered to the Vermont.

Capt. J. J. Brice, retired, is appointed Captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. McKean is detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Charleston.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. McKean is detached from the Illinois and ordered to the Albatross.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp is detached from the Topeka and ordered to the San Francisco.

Lieut. R. E. Coontz is detached from the Patterson and ordered to the Charleston.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Diana, Daniel Smith; Hinmansville, Cyrus S. Fralick.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Closing Day of the Queens County Meeting Brought Out Several Surprises.

MAZARINE WON THE STAKE

He Went to the Front at the Start, but Nabob Waited Behind to Make a Bid for the Stake in Case He Quit.

"Getaway Day," as the closing days of the race meetings are called, is usually productive of surprises, for, as a rule, several long shots win races. The rule held good at Aqueduct yesterday, for the day marked the close of the Spring meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, but there were things other than the winning of the two outsiders, Pink Chambray and Camotop, to cause surprise. More surprise was occasioned by the riding of Littlefield on Sir Florian in the second race and of Coylie and Maher, respectively on Lucid and Maximo Gomez, in the third race.

Littlefield was not anxious to have Sir Florian, who was the favorite, near the front during the early stages of the race, and took him back to the rear division during the first furlong. Russella Walden took up the running and led until the head of the stretch was reached, when Ree Mitchell shot to the front. Coming down the stretch King's Pride, Ree Mitchell, and Russella Walden were having a lively time of it, when from the rear division Lepida, who has been played frequently since the meeting began, shot out, and Midget O'Connor hustled her along until she had opened up a gap of daylight between herself and the others. At this time she was so far in front that it seemed almost an impossibility for anything else to catch her. When it was too late Littlefield dug the spurs into Sir Florian's sides, and, although the gelding responded with a burst of speed, the call came too late, and he was beaten a neck by the hustling Lepida.

Maximo Gomez, the "gift horse," who won a race at the same distance on Tuesday, was installed favorite for the third race yesterday, over the short seven-furlong course, but Coylie showed no disposition to send him to the front at the start, as Maher had done on Tuesday. Instead he allowed him to trail behind, so that he was never a dangerous factor, and the ride brought out some adverse criticism from the spectators. Coylie, too, came in for his share of criticism, for at the proper moment, when he was called upon to ride Lucid, the second choice, in a fighting finish, he was at loss to know whether to ride hands down or with the whip. Pink Chambray, well ridden by Clay, lasted long enough to win by a head from Lucid, but with the jockeys transposed the result would probably have been reversed.

P. S. P. Randolph and Bennington & Gardner had each two candidates for the Flushing Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth. Mazarine, who was relied upon by Bennington & Gardner to win, in spite of his known habit of quitting when challenged, ran ahead of the field from start to finish, and won by two open lengths from Damien. Clay, on Nabob, waited behind Damien all the way through the race, to be ready to go on in case Mazarine stopped, but was contented to land third money when he saw Mazarine winning. Juno, who won the first race, was in front from start to finish and won easily by three lengths. Camotop, who is named after his sire, Potomac, with the name reversed, won the fifth race, also leading from start to finish, as did Oviatt, who captured the last race of the day. The latter had the support of almost every printer on Park Row, for his owner is a typo in one of the newspaper offices, and the word was passed through all of the composing rooms on Wednesday night that "Bobby" McKeever's Oviatt would win.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances; purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 4-5.

1—Juno, G. Winslow, Jr.'s, ch. m., 5 years, by Salvator-Bessie E. June, 115 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.......(Doggett)

2—South Africa, Adam Beck's b. g., 5, 111, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(Irving)

3—Forum, E. L. Palmer's blk. g., 5, 112, 100 to 1.......(Wapshire)

Philip, 99, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Charentus, 112, 5 to 1, (Lewis,) and Junior, 98, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths, half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; five furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., by Magnetiser-Leopoldina, 108 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(O'Connor)

2—Sir Florian, Frank Regan's ch. g., 109, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.......(Littlefield)

3—King's Pride, A. J. Joyner's b. g., 109, 11 to 5.......(Maher)

Russella Walden, 109, 7 to 2, (Songer;) Ree Mitchell, 111, 30 to 1, (Lewis;) Cavalleria, 100, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) and Lady Yarak, 101, 60 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; about seven furlongs. Time—1:26 4-5.

1—Pink Chambray, Henry Harris's ch. f., by Whistle Jacket-Wamsutta, 102½ pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.......(Clay)

2—Lucid, M. Jordan's b. c., 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.......(Coylie)

3—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 106, 15 to 1.......(Songer)

Maximo Gomez, 108, 7 to 5, (Maher;) Commercial Traveler, 106, 4 to 1, (Irving;) Bluebeard, 106, 4 to 1, (Jackson,) and Game Boy, 106, 50 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flushing Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, with $600, added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

1—Mazarine, Bennington & Gardner's ch. g., 3 years, by Farandole-Monardo, 121 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.......(Lewis)

2—Damien, Demiel & Farrell's b. h., 5, 114, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.......(Lambley)

3—Nabob, Bennington & Gardner's b. c., 3, 102, 9 to 5.......(Clay)

Knight of the Garter, 106, 7 to 5, (Maher,) and Manassas, 108, 7 to 5, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old which have run at this meeting. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56 2-5.

1—Camotop, Kensico Stables' br. c., by Potomac-Lavina Belle, 112 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.......(Songer)

2—Tyran, P. S. P. Randolph's br. c., 112, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.......(Littlefield)

3—Extreme, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. c., 112, 12 to 1.......(Lewis)

Al Reeves, 109, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Judge Magee, 112, 7 to 2, (Irving;) Mt. Clemmens, 112, 18 to 5, (Spencer;) the Camera, 112, 10 to 1, (Clay;) Chanler, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Dr. Fitzsimons, 112, 5 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.

1—Oviatt, R. McKeever's ch. c., by Potomac-Isabel, 110¼ pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.......(Lewis)

2—Harry Crawford, J. Watkins's ch. c., 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.......(Jackson)

3—Deal, F. T. Miller's ch. f., 97, 12 to 1.......(Coylie)

Orthos, 99, 15 to 1, (Rogers;) Lew Ryan, 107½, 4 to 1, (Neumeyer;) Stay Sail, 102, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tillie W., 97, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Munich, 109, 10 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Inquisitor, 110¼, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by four lengths; a head between second and third.

CHURCHILL DOWNS EVENTS.

Rush, the Favorite, Captures the Debutante Stakes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—The Debutante Stakes, the principal event on the card at Churchill Downs this afternoon, was captured in handy style by Rush, the 8 to 5 favorite, with the much-touted Scorpion filly, Rose Apple, second. Rush was much the best and led the field all the way. Two favorites, Alleviate in the first, and Ben Frost in the third, were bowled over. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Crockett, 105 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 2 to 1, won; Alleviate, 112, (Conley,) 3 to 5, second; Komurasaki, 105, (Mathews,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:31½. Flon Flon, Her Favor, and Odalice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; purse. Batten, 113 pounds, (Hill,) 2 to 1, won; Yarid, 113, (Morrison,) 4 to 1, second; Great Pride, 112, (Knapp,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:57½. [illegible] Prince [illegible] and [illegible] also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling; purse. Oxnard, 94 pounds, (Knight,) 4½ to 1, won; Ben Frost, 94, (Barrett,) 8 to 5, second; Nemo, 92, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Nankinco and Argus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Debutante Stakes; four furlongs, for two-year-old fillies, value $1,200. Rush, 115 pounds, (Hill,) 8 to 5, won; Rose Apple, 110, (Barrett,) 6 to 1, second; Gay Parisienne, 115, (Kuhn,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:51. Preliminary, Ruth Black, Jinks, Queen of Song, Minnie Stone, and Chimura also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Opaque, 110 pounds, (Kuhn,) 4½ to 1, won; Primate, 115, (Barrett,) 7 to 5, second; Judge Quigley, 115, (Everett,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:15¼. Tenny Crook, Dad Steele, W. D. Hamilton, and Ten Craft also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Suydam, 101 pounds, (Conley,) 2 to 1, won; Fewpenn, 92, (Dupee,) 7 to 1, second; Commerce, 94, (Everett,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:20. Ferde, Conan Doyle, Whip, Don Campbell, and Monk Wayman also ran.

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Weather at Oakland fine; track fast.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Aprona, 12 to 1, won; Rosa second, Flanders third. Time—1:01.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Joe Mussie, 2 to 1, won; Zaraida second, Mai Brae third. Time—1:29½.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs; selling. Bane, 2 to 1, won; Owyhee second, Canace third. Time—0:49.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. San Marco, 3 to 5, won; Claudius second, Metaire third. Time—1:55½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Fonsavannah, 11 to 5, won; Recreation second, La Goleta third. Time—1:41½.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Miss Rass, 15 to 1, won; Zamar II. second, imp. Mistral II. third. Time—1:14¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Wilmot's Home Run Responsible for the Giants' Victory in Boston—Seymour Did Well.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	8	2	.800
Cincinnati	11	3	.786
Cleveland	10	5	.667
Brooklyn	7	4	.636
Chicago	8	5	.615
Boston	8	7	.533
Pittsburg	7	9	.438
New York	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
Louisville	5	11	.313
Washington	3	9	.250
St. Louis	2	10	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Boston, 4.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 4, (game called on account of rain.)

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Chicago in Pittsburg.

BOSTON, May 5.—New York scored another well-earned victory from the Bostons to-day, but there would have been a different tale to relate if Meekin had been allowed to pitch after the second inning. Wilmot was mainly responsible for the Giants' victory. His home-run hit in the seventh, when one base was occupied, gave the Giants the runs which won the game. The home team began by hitting Meekin's curves all over the field, and at the conclusion of the second inning were in the lead by a score of 4 to 1. Seymour was substituted at this stage of the game, and the Bostons failed to score another run. The Albany lad was in fine condition, and allowed his opponents only three scattering hits. Nichols was not a puzzle to the Giants to-day. They hit him rather freely and made nearly every hit count. Both teams played a clean fielding game, Davis and Gleason doing the best work for New York, while Collins carried off the fielding honors for the Bostons. Tiernan was not well enough to play, and Wilmot was sent into left field, McCreery taking his old position in right field. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Hamilt'n, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0	Long, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	Duffy, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Collins, 3b.	0	0	3	4	0
Hart'an, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Stahl, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
McCreery, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Grady, c.	1	2	8	2	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	2	4	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Nichols, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Seymour, p.	1	1	0	3	0	*Stivetts	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	13	0	Total	4	9	27	11	0

*Batted for Nichols in ninth inning.

New York	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	—6
Boston	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Grady, Van Haltren, Lowe. Three-base hit—Davis. Home runs—Grady, Wilmot. Stolen bases—Bergen. Double plays—Davis, Gleason and Joyce, 2. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Seymour, 5; off Nichols, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Stahl. Struck out—By Meekin, 1; by Seymour, 8; by Nichols, 2. Wild pitch—Nichols. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 4.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—To-day's game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of rain, with the score a tie. It was an interesting contest while it lasted. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	2	0	1	—4
Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen, Hastings, and Schriver; Chicago, Thornton and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Interscholastic Baseball.

The Trinity School team defeated the Columbia Institute nine at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by a score of 23 to 0. The game was one of the series for the interscholastic championship. Nichols, the Columbia School pitcher, was an easy mark. Kirkby, on the other hand, was effective, and struck out sixteen men. Columbia made only one safe hit.

Baseball Notes.

Four League games were postponed on account of rain yesterday. In Brooklyn the management had made preparation for the first ladies' day at the new grounds, but a light rain began to fall at 3 o'clock, and the game was postponed.

⁂

Tiernan is suffering with a stomach trouble, and may be unable to play for a few days. His absence weakens the team, particularly in batting. Wilmot is also a bit lame, but manages to hit the ball. His home run in the seventh inning yesterday was made at the right time.

Other Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Lancaster, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 12; Toronto, 8.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 10; Lafayette, 4.
At Springfield—Montreal, 12; Springfield, 4.

COLUMBIA TRACK TEAM.

A Mass Meeting Is Held and Money Is Pledged.

A mass meeting was held at Columbia University yesterday afternoon to decide whether the track team should disband. It was announced at the meeting that the meet with Brown University had to be given up on account of lack of funds, and it looked as if the same thing would happen to the coming meet with Princeton, as the team had already a debt of $224 and the cost of continuing the training for the Princeton meet would be $250.

The Chairman asked that a motion be made that the meet with Princeton be abandoned, but Mr. Proskauer, an alumnus, made a speech in which he reviewed the successful career of the Columbia track team in the past and showed that it was only through the negligence of the association itself that enough money was not collected. A canvass was then made, and it was found that from among the men at the meeting alone over $200 could be collected. Before the meeting adjourned it was unanimously decided to have the meet with Princeton.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2 A. M.—2,292 Third Avenue; Frank Anderson; damage, $20,000.
8:50 A. M.—50 Baxter Street; Michael Fillo; damage, $5.
1:50 P. M.—678 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
7:20 P. M.—458 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; William Tarrell; damage, $200.
8 P. M.—175 Alexander Avenue; Harry Etle; damage slight.

YALE IS GOLF CHAMPION

Her Team of Six Players Defeats Harvard for the Intercollegiate Trophy.

GAMES WERE WELL FOUGHT

Terry and Betts the Only New Haven Men to Meet Defeat—Winning Team Scores Twelve Holes and Harvard Three.

Yale won the intercollegiate team championship for the second year yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, her six golfers defeating the Harvard team. It was the final round of the team championship contest yesterday, Yale and Harvard being the only competing teams, as Princeton and Columbia were forced to drop out on the previous day. The match was close and well contested, the score standing 12 holes for Yale and 3 for Harvard, against last year's score of 24 for Yale and 4 for Harvard. The members of the victorious team who have given their University the championship trophy to hold for another year are John Reid, Jr., Roderick Terry, Jr., W. Rosseter Betts, W. B. Smith, T. M. Robertson, and R. H. Crowell.

The start was made under unfavorable conditions, a damp, penetrating mist settling down on the links and the players. The heavy atmosphere undoubtedly affected the first man to start, R. H. Crowell, for he topped his ball badly, and it bobbed along the green for about one hundred yards. His opponent, J. McC. Sargent of Harvard, sent his ball near a grove of trees, but Crowell beat him on the green, and made the first hole. Crowell gradually increased his lead, winning by 4 holes. Crowell's score was 87, the largest of the day. Their scores were:

R. H. Crowell—										
Out	4	5	5	3	5	6	4	[illegible]	7	—[illegible]
In	6	4	3	5	4	6	4	5	[illegible]	—[illegible]
Total										87

J. McC. Sargent—										
Out	5	4	5	4	6	5	5	5	[illegible]	—[illegible]
In	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]
Total										91

The next pair to finish were W. Rosseter Betts of Yale and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of Harvard. Choate finally triumphed over Betts by one hole. Betts got a bad start, sending his ball into two gullies while driving for both the first and second holes. This gave Choate a start of two at once, and he increased this to four at the end of the seventh hole. Betts did better work after this, and by a series of careful plays succeeded in getting everything even at the end of the fifteenth hole. By taking the next he led for the first time by one, but Choate made the last two, and so got the game. Their scores:

Joseph H. Choate, Jr.—										
Out	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	6	—[illegible]
In	4	6	4	6	5	6	5	8	6	—48
Total										91

W. Rosseter Betts—										
Out	5	7	5	3	6	5	5	6	5	—47
In	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	—49
Total										96

The other Yale man to meet defeat was Roderick Terry, Jr., the Captain, who played against the Havard Captain, J. F. Curtis. The latter led by two holes, although Terry started off with one of the best drives and was two ahead at the finish of the fifth hole. Their scores were:

Roderick Terry, Jr.—										
Out	4	4	5	2	6	6	5	6	6	—44
In	4	5	4	6	6	7	4	4	6	—46
Total										90

J. F. Curtis—										
Out	4	5	5	3	*5	5	4	6	5	—42
In	6	5	4	5	*5	5	6	6	6	—48
Total										90

*Approximated. Given up by Terry.

John Reid, Jr., of Yale, who was opposed to a strong Harvard golfer, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., won by three holes by steady, consistent play. Cutting did not appear at his best, and started off by driving his ball into the doorway of the caddie house, about 150 feet in front of the tee and to the right. The appearance of the ball in that strange locality caused the few caddies grouped in that vicinity to scatter like a flock of hens, and that hole went to Reid, as a starter. The scores were:

John Reid, Jr.—										
Out	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	7	5	—44
In	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	—46
Total										90

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.—										
Out	*5	4	6	4	6	6	4	7	6	—48
In	4	3	4	5	5	6	6	5	6	—44
Total										92

*Approximated. Not played out.

T. M. Robertson, Yale's youngest golfer, played a plucky game with I. Townsend Burden, Jr., of Harvard. Robertson played his first half poorly, starting off by driving his ball into the gully near the first green, and being four holes down at the end of the first nine. In the second half he picked up with rapidity, cutting out Burden's lead completely, and winning by two holes. The scores were:

T. M. Robertson—										
Out	5	4	7	4	6	5	5	6	5	—47
In	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	6	—43
Total										90

I. Townsend Burden, Jr.—										
Out	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	6	5	—42
In	6	6	6	5	5	4	6	6	7	—51
Total										93

W. B. Smith of Yale beat his Harvard opponent, M. S. Barger, by three holes, their scores being:

W. B. Smith—										
Out	4	4	7	4	6	5	5	5	*5	—47
In	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	*7	—43
Total										90

M. S. Barger—										
Out	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	7	4	—42
In	5	5	4	5	*7	5	6	5	*5	—50
Total										92

*Approximated. Not played out.

To-day the collegians will begin their individual championship tournament. There will be between twenty-five and thirty starters. Eighteen holes, medal play, will be played in the morning, and the best eight will compete in the first match play in the afternoon.

RED CROSS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Executive Officers Will Issue a Circular Asking Co-operation.

The Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, presided over by Bishop Henry C. Potter, met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There were present, besides the Chairman, Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; William T. Wardwell, John P. Faure, Frederick D. Tappen, Morris K. Jesup, A. S. Solomon, Dr. A. M. Lesser, Jacob H. Schiff, William G. Low, John S. Huyler, Dr. George F. Shrady, and the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn.

On the recommendation of Mr. Wardwell the committee decided to issue a circular soliciting the co-operation of individuals and auxiliary associations throughout the country. Levi P. Morton, William T. Wardwell, and Drs. Shrady and Lesser were appointed a committee with instruction to place the matter before the United States Government at an early date, and to invite its co-operation.

A number of Staten Island women held a meeting at New Brighton yesterday and organized a Red Cross Society. The following were chosen as officers: Miss May Myrick, President; Miss Wemple, Vice President; Miss Grace Whittemore, Secretary; Miss Edwards, Treasurer.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Battles of Our Nation—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Beggar Student—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Crust of Society—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Master—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Koreans—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The King's Children—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Serenade—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

POLITICAL SUICIDE.

It was the opinion of a Republican Senator of high character some years ago that reform of his party was almost impossible because the Democrats were bound to behave so badly that the Republicans at their worst would be preferred by the country, and, sure of this chance of victory, the Republicans would not purge their party. The view proved a little extravagant, for twice since it was announced the Republicans have lost the Presidency. But they regained it through the most amazing folly their opponents were ever guilty of, and if the opposition go on as they are now going nothing short of a political earthquake can shake the hold of the Republicans upon the Government.

From a partisan point of view this is just now a matter of no importance to the country, which has business on hand of more importance than partisanship. But to those whose patriotism is broad enough to make them wish that each party shall always be at its best, it is a matter of profound regret. It is, moreover, humiliating in a period of grave National responsibility, when our people for the first time in this generation face the duty that war brings, that the representatives of nearly one-half of the voters should be so narrow, blind, ignorant, and stupid as the Democrats in Congress are showing themselves to be. We refer, of course, to their action on the financial measures of the war. In finance, as in other things, the war found us unprepared. We had a large apparent balance in the Treasury, but, deducting the $100,000,000 gold reserve, and the minor forms of currency unavailable for actual use, the real balance was less than $60,000,000, which is no more than ought to be kept on hand for daily needs in time of peace. Even this balance was menaced by an average current deficiency in the regular revenue of $60,000,000 and the certainty that in war times the revenue was as sure to fall off as the expenses were to increase.

This was the situation when substantially the entire available cash balance was appropriated, with perfect unanimity, for purposes of National defense, and this has since been substantially [illegible]. Now comes the plan of the [illegible] majority for war revenue and [illegible]. The provision for the former is very modest, being estimated at about $[illegible],000,000. This is only some $33,000,000 over the accruing deficit, and may easily be partly wiped out by the natural shrinkage of the revenue. The real resource proposed to be used by the majority consists practically wholly of the public credit. This is to be drawn upon in two forms. One is temporary loans on Treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing 3 per cent. running for not more than a year, and limited to a maximum at any one time outstanding of $100,000,000. The other is a loan on coin bonds, redeemable in ten and payable in twenty years, bearing 3 per cent., to the amount required of $500,000,000. It is perfectly fair to say, then, that the majority propose practically to meet the expenses of the war by loans, short or long.

Certainly this is a policy open to severe and sound criticism. It betrays a lack of both courage and intelligence. The short loans are justifiable and necessary. The Government should not be without authority for them in time of peace; in war that authority is indispensable. But the long loans, with an increase of revenue that barely meets the actual and prospective deficit apart from war expenditure, are the device of timid and short-sighted and narrow-minded statesmen. Had the Democratic leaders opposed them on reasonable grounds and offered a policy of vigorous and sufficient taxation, they would have proved themselves better fitted for the task of Government than the leaders of the majority. They would have fully represented the sterling spirit of the American people and established their title to intelligent public confidence. But they do nothing of the sort. They oppose the issue of bonds, but on the one hand they make it plain that they do this because they do not wish to strengthen the Treasury for its supreme duty of keeping all forms of currency at par, and on the other, the substitutes they offer for the bonds are at once ridiculous and vicious.

They talk of coining the "seigniorage," which is the equivalent of the mediaeval trick of clipping coin; of issuing demand notes, which, if these are legal tender, must be simply a forced loan, and if they be not legal tender can but embarrass the Treasury; and the only tax they think of is the income tax, condemned by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional, and in any case a most uncertain, difficult, and expensive tax to collect. This is a most discreditable showing. If there be a grain of sense in the leaders of the Democrats in the Senate they will immediately abandon a course which excites the angry contempt of rational men of all parties. We have ourselves condemned the resort to loans instead of taxation, and have nothing in that regard to retract. But as between loans with inadequate taxation and the absurd and abominable devices proposed so far by the Democrats, the former must be taken as infinitely to be preferred. If they have nothing better to offer let them, as they value their political lives, take that.

NOT EVIL, BUT GOOD.

Does Prof. JAMES BRYCE imagine that this little war with Spain is going to work a radical change in the character of the American people? It will change our habits, we admit. We shall keep a larger navy and a larger army. We have been very heedless in not doing that before. But will our adventure with Spain make us keen to find occasion to use our army and navy? Will it make us meddlesome and aggressive? Shall we turn from our ways of peace, industrious money-getting, and contentment to become a Nation of restless ambition?

There is not the remotest chance of such a transformation in the character of our people. It is an idea born of dyspeptic foreboding, a bombinating chimera of pessimistic speculation.

Is it reasonable to suppose that in exercising upon this miserable Spaniard a part of the qualities implanted in us by ages of inheritance and two centuries of environment we shall part with the rest? Does a man of peaceful life become a swaggering bully as a consequence of thrashing a wayside loafer who has annoyed him? Does a muscular Christian become an habitual brawler because he pauses for a moment to thump a dirty old villain for abusing his children?

Prof. BRYCE knows us too well to harbor any such apprehensions on our account. His broad and philosophic mind would not misjudge our motives or our behavior nor have misgivings about our future if it had not drunk at poisonous sources of information. We presume he has obtained much of his knowledge of our conduct from carping and semi-disloyal journals that have persistently represented this war, which proceeds from the heart and soul and conscience of the Nation, as a despicable adventure into which we have been plunged by jingo howling and yellow journalism.

The "grave difficulties" in which Prof. BRYCE fears we may become involved in consequence of going to war with Spain are imaginary so far as he connects them with the development of new and untoward qualities in our National character. So far as our foreign relations are concerned, the vigorous prosecution of this war to the complete attainment of its announced objects will sweep difficulties from our path and fortify our position among the nations of the earth as a people to be respected, with whom it is easy to be upon friendly terms and unwise to be upon terms other than friendly.

The delusion that this world has now come upon a time when all is to be sweetness and light, when the possessions of the weak are no longer to be subject to the rapacity of the strong, when Spain and Turkey are to be as free from guile as Brooklyn, and the imperial masters of Russia and Germany are about to enter a Trappist monastery, leaving their happy peoples to govern themselves, when, therefore, navies are no longer necessary and coast defenses are to be replaced by a smiling face, has spread among us as it has in some other lands, but it is one that we are rid of quickly. Our simple trust, however, has put us in the way of getting abused. It is undeniable that we are looked on by a great part of "abroad" as a people who will stand anything so long as we are allowed to go on making money. We have not, happily, the reputation of being fighters. But the inference is pushed too far by some observers. They conclude that we are a spiritless lot whom it would be quite safe to browbeat and crowd into a corner.

The browbeating and the crowding into a corner would inevitably come if our recent conduct had not put foreign nations under the necessity of a total change of opinion about our disposition. The Venezuela message of President CLEVELAND was the wisest and most far-reaching stroke of State policy we have seen in this country since the emancipation proclamation. It said plainly to all the nations of the earth that we held and should defend certain opinions about New World affairs which we had a right to hold and a duty to defend. That pronouncement made England our firm friend. It caused some Continental Governments to set their "reptile press" to blustering about our conceit and our intolerable pretensions, but it helped every German, every Russian, and every Frenchman of them all to get suddenly a new opinion of our National character. And now it falls to us to put Spain out of Cuba and throw her out of this hemisphere. We have protested against her devildoms for half a century and have endured them with an excess of patience that filled her with the belief that we had not the courage to interfere with her detestable practices. Now that she has felt her old bones crack under our grip she is made aware of her mistake.

The others are made aware of their mistake, too. But for the Venezuela message and the Spanish war it is by no means likely that we should have been left to enjoy our contented, plodding life without molestation and alarms. It is improbable, even, that the desirable possessions about us would have escaped the covetous eye of powers newly caught with the fancy of a colonial policy. We must rule this roast if we are to keep it. And the sooner we crush the power of Spain and compel her to take another long backward step before the forces of civilization that have kept her in retreat for so long a time, the more we shall be respected abroad.

But it is an unfounded apprehension that we shall straightway or at any time begin to use this new spirit and new power save in the assertion of our just rights and for the defense of National interests. Those we shall assert and defend whether in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, or in Washington—German official organs please take notice. But not a ship, not a shell, for aggression or any invasion of the rights of others.

THE REUNION.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact about the appointments made by the President for Major Generals of Volunteers is the fact that they have occasioned no remark at all. The promotions from Colonels to Brigadier Generals are all of professional soldiers in the regular line of promotion. But the appointments of the four Major Generals emphasize the fact that, after the lapse of a generation, "a more perfect union" has been brought about by the very effort that was then made to break up the Union forever.

The inherited curse of slavery was the only inheritance that ever tended either to impair the union of the United States or to impede their march to the van of modern civilization. Thirty-five years ago it may be said that all Americans were in the wrong about it. In the South they were wrong in thinking that slavery was a good in itself, to be established and extended by all the means in the control of the American Republic. In the North they were wrong in not acknowledging that the responsibility for the existence of slavery was no more of the South than of the North, and that if slavery had survived in the South and been abolished in the North, the difference was one of economic conditions rather than of moral sensibility. However that may have been, the conflict was, as Mr. SEWARD said, "irrepressible." It had to come to the arbitrament of arms.

That the decision of that arbitrament has been accepted all over the country without reserve is one of the most striking testimonials that have ever been made to the American character. It shows that when the actual war was over it was recognized on both sides to be over. The losers accepted their defeat frankly and loyally. The winners did not press their victory to a persecution. There were, of course, fools on both sides, fools on one who wanted "to make treason odious," fools on the other who proclaimed that they would never be "reconstructed." But both the unreconciled vanquished and the unappeased victors were overwhelmed by the general accord of the good sense and the good feeling of the American people.

The result is that now, thirty-three years, or one whole generation of men, after the close of the civil war, there are still leaders on both sides who are able to "make a campaign," and that two leaders on each side are chosen to make the campaign against a common foe. Two of the new Major Generals are chosen from among the men who were made conspicuous by their efforts to save the Union. The other two are chosen from among the men who, educated for the military service of the Union, did their best to destroy it, and they are chosen for the gallantry and skill of their efforts for its destruction.

The appointment of FITZHUGH LEE and JOSEPH WHEELER to be Major Generals in the army of the United States we believe to be without any precedent in the history of the world. It is no wonder that Spanish journals and Spanish politicians, before the war actually broke out, should have counted on the hatred of the Union throughout the Confederacy as a force working in favor of Spain. If the United States had been conducted for the past generation upon Spanish principles the calculation would have been just. Because Americans are not Spaniards the promotions to high place in the army of the United States of men who have fought against the United States is received throughout the United States with enthusiasm.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE FLAG.

Nobody who has had occasion during the jubilee of Archbishop CORRIGAN to pass within sight of the white and tapering spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral can have failed to observe floating between their minarets the American flag. Very few Americans indeed can have noticed that sight without gratification. There are prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in this country at whose jubilees the exhibition of the American flag would be incongruous. There are others at whose jubilees the exhibition would be entirely superfluous. But that it should be made so conspicuous just at this time at the jubilee of the Archbishop of New York is a matter for general gratulation. It shows anew, and conspicuously, what only a few bigots have ever disputed, that it is entirely possible for a priest to be a citizen and a "good Catholic" to be a "good American."

The display is all the more welcome on account of the attempt that has been made to enlist the Catholic Church on the side of Spain. The attempt was not unnatural. So far as statistics go, Spain is still, if not "the most Catholic" country, one of the most Catholic countries in the world. It is certain that in whatever lands the Spanish flag floats the Catholic Church is by that fact established. The Catholics of Spain may have thought that the intercession of the Pope was an exhibition of partisanship for Spain, instead of being an effort to maintain peace on earth upon the part of a wise and kind and Christian old man. But if so, they have already been undeceived. The appeal of the Queen Regent to the Holy Father to "bless the Spanish arms" has gone unanswered. Indeed, it could not have been answered favorably without converting the Pope's position from that of a disinterested umpire to that of a Spanish partisan, and destroying the respect in which his appeal for peace was held not less in the United States than in Spain itself.

One of the broken reeds upon which Spain has been leaning was the assumption that the Catholics of the United States were Catholics first and Americans only afterward. That is an assumption that was made three hundred years ago, when the armada descended upon England. There was some ground for it then, because the English Catholics had then been subjected to real persecution in England as they have never been in the United States. But even then the assumption was found to be quite baseless. The English Catholics were found to be Englishmen first and Catholics afterward. As HALLAM eloquently says of them, "In that memorable year when the dark cloud gathered around our coasts, when Europe stood by in fearful suspense to behold what should be the issue of that great cast in the game of human politics, what the craft of Rome, the power of PHILIP, the genius of FARNESE could achieve against the island queen with her DRAKES and CECILS, in that agony of the Protestant faith and English name, they stood the trial of their spirits without swerving from their allegiance." The vigorous and patriotic speech of Bishop MCQUAID at the jubilee banquet shows that American Catholics are not less Americans for being Catholic, as the flag between the spires of St. Patrick's is a visible sign of the compatibility of allegiance to the Catholic Church and to the American Republic.

A PIG-IRON FAMINE.

In The Iron Trade Review Mr. JACOB SCHOENHOF examines in detail the conclusion of The London Statist that "a pig-iron famine" in the near future is not only possible but probable. On the whole, Mr. SCHOENHOF agrees with The Statist.

This conclusion he bases on the analysis of the statistics of the stock on hand, the current product, and the relative supply and demand at home and abroad of this and of previous years. It would be unfair to Mr. SCHOENHOF and our readers as well to undertake to summarize his statements, which are full and clear. We can only describe his process of reasoning, which, in substance, is as follows: He takes the American production of 1890, adds to it the foreign imports of pig iron and of manufactures reduced to the equivalent amount of pig iron, and compares the result with the output of 1897, plus the equivalent of manufactures imported and minus the equivalent of our own exports, and finds the excess of consumption of pig iron in 1890 over 1897 to be somewhat more than 1,074,000 tons, requiring in 1897, in order to keep up the rate of consumption of 1890, an output of 10,704,000 tons instead of the 9,652,000 tons, the product of last year. Reckoning the output of the current year at 11,500,000 tons, and this gives something like 800,000 tons in excess of the home consumption of 1890, provided the exports are no greater than last year. They are likely, however, to be much larger. Mr. SCHOENHOF concludes:

> "It is apparent from all this that if allowance be made for the large increase in population and the great demand usually following a perior of depression, terminated as this recent one was by a season of remarkably bountiful crops marketed at extra high prices, a pig-iron famine would be much nearer the possibilities in America than in England, as foreshadowed in the article of The Statist."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Anybody whose patience is tried beyond endurance by the constant bombardment of intentionally deceptive "extras" to which even the most peaceful-minded of us are now exposed, should study with care the wording of the new law in regard to advertisements. We are not sure that redress for the wrong mentioned can be obtained by proceeding under this statute, but it would be at least worth trying. The law reads: "Any firm, person, or partnership of persons * * * who, either in newspapers or other periodicals, * * * knowingly make or disseminate any statements or assertions of facts, * * * especially concerning the quality, the quantity, the value, * * * or the method of production * * * of his, her, or their merchandise or professional work, or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise, * * * intended to have the appearance of a particularly advantageous offer, which are untrue or calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." That would seem to cover a large amount of the stuff now sold as news, and which is advertised by huge headlines, much more deceptive than any of the ordinary nonsense about fire sales and bankrupt stocks. Impulsive members of the public are hourly tempted to hand over their pennies for papers that promise one thing in big letters and give something ludicrously different in small ones, not read until after the sale is completed. This is manifest fraud, and of exactly the kind which the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade intended to suppress when it drew up its bill. "Old Subscriber," "Veritas," "A Thinker," and other folks with lots of spare time ought to use a little of it in bringing a suit to test the merits of our suggestion. It would, at any rate, furnish employment much more exciting than in the writing of complaints to papers that tell the truth.

—"In the continuous woods," according to the poet, is

> "Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
> Save his own dashings,"

but the Spaniards are not likely to make this assertion the guiding principle of their search for our warship. Neither will the American Admiral, for that matter, so the poor poet will not get credit as a prophet. Wherever else the Oregon may have gone on leaving Rio, it wasn't into the woods, continuous or other. Except in this respect, however, the description may be all right, and for a while at least it will do no harm if the vessel rolls in comparative silence.

—Having had its attention called recently to the intimate connection between faith healing and fee grabbing, London Truth discourses, with characteristic geniality, on the subject of Christian Science, so called. "So far as my evidence goes," writes the most vivacious and not least accurate of English editors, "I should say that the Christian Scientists have not as yet done much evil from a medical point of view, simply because the majority of their 'patients' are people who have nothing whatever the matter with them, unless in their own imaginations. But many authentic stories could be told of weak-minded people who have fallen, together with their check books, under the influence of the faith healers, to the great distress of their friends. In fact, the Christian Science propaganda seems to be chiefly directed at present to relieving patients of their cash rather than their ailments. The whole thing seems to be one of the most audacious pieces of imposture that have ever been put before the public, and it is astonishing that any considerable number of educated people should lend themselves to it." However true this may be of England, we all know it has no application to the American exorcists and necromancers. To them money is no object whatever—we have their own books and declarations as authority for that—and they are loved and respected by everybody except a few scoffers who walk in the darkness of reason and common sense.

—Of course the Weather Bureau doesn't make and distribute fair days or foul, according to its caprice, but it does seem that by this time, considering all the public money they have spent, the officials of the bureau should have acquired enough control over the elements to mitigate the discomforts of Spring at a time like this. Cold rains, day after day, are discouraging to those of us who stay at home and only talk of war, but for the poor fellows who have shouldered the Nation's burden and are walking around under it in camps of instruction the course of "hardening" must appear rather a course of soaking, and their enthusiasm, however it may be with their courage, will wane away hour by hour. We try to suppose that the Weather Bureau is doing the best it can, but its best is mighty poor, and if there isn't an improvement soon people will suspect that close study of storms develops a tendency to view them with admiration. From this the step would be a short one to letting loose such weather as we are having now, without any regard to the consequences for militiamen, and just for the sake of watching the clouds go across the sky. Indifference to the desires of others and copperheadism are closely related.

PERSONAL.

—Troops as busy as those now assembled at Chickamauga have little time for pensive reflection on events of the past, but the place has so many associations, at once tragical and inspiring, that even a weary soldier may well devote a part of his scanty leisure to recalling them. If there are in the gathered regiments any men whose military training has not entirely deprived them of sentimental impulses—and military training rarely does that—it is quite certain that they have sought and found the place where, on Sept. 20, 1863, WILLIAM HAINES LYTLE fell dead while leading a charge of his brigade. Gen. LYTLE was a most gallant soldier, who, besides serving all through the Mexican war, had been twice wounded in defense of the Union, once at Carnifex Ferry and again at Perryville. Dauntless fighter as he was, however, his fame really rests on the haunting melody of the poem whose first lines are:

> I am dying, Egypt, dying,
> Ebbs the crimson lifetide fast.

These lines were written not on the eve of the battle in which Gen. LYTLE fell, but six years before, while he was practicing law in Ohio and taking a prominent part in the politics of that State. The poet-soldier was born in Cincinnati. His great-grandfather fought in the old French war, his grandfather was one of Ohio's early pioneers, and his father won a seat in Congress. LYTLE himself never held an office higher than that of member of the Legislature, having been defeated when he ran for Lieutenant Governor in 1857. He rose from private to Captain in the Mexican war, and when the Rebellion broke out he obtained a commission as Colonel of the Tenth Ohio Regiment. He was promoted to Brigadier General in November, 1862.

—Capt. KENT of the Royal Engineers, and Director of the Submarine Department, is quoted as saying, on his return to Halifax this week: "I differ from Capt. SIGSBEE in one respect. I believe the mine was laid the day of the explosion. Capt. SIGSBEE thinks it was laid before the Maine arrived in Havana. I cannot agree with him on that point. I went over the chart and the important part of the evidence with Capt. SIGSBEE, and had no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the mine was laid the very day of the explosion." It is a pity that Capt. KENT did not explain on what details of evidence his opinion is founded. The point is a most important one, for many reasons.

—If a lecture on "The Cuban Question" which was delivered in Toronto last night lacked interest, it was not because the speaker had no knowledge of his subject. For the speaker was Señor DU BOSC, who was First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, when there was one there last, and he must have had opportunity to learn a lot about the question discussed. It is most pleasing to discover from the advance announcements of this lecture that the receipts—admission twenty-five and fifty cents—are "to go to the sick and wounded on both sides." A cynic might ask "Both sides of what?" and express doubts about the likelihood of money once in Spanish hands going to the relief of Americans; but such impulses should be restrained. Señor DU BOSC is a most amiable gentleman, according to all who know him, and of any funds raised by his eloquence we are quite sure our men will get all—it is necessary for them to have.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston expects its new seven-mile line of elevated railway to be built at a cost of about five millions of dollars.

* * *

The Populists intend to nominate a candidate for Governor of Maine again this year. Their State Convention is to be held in Bangor, June 2.

* * *

Omaha is to have a temporary big "palace hotel," covering a block, and four stories high, and having 1,000 guest rooms. It is to be ready in time for the exposition.

* * *

A citizen of Salem, N. H., refuses to pay a tax of $1.97, which he asserts is unjustly assessed against him, and he is spending a while in jail in consequence. The courts, he says, must decide it.

* * *

The Populists of Georgia are to hold another State Convention, or reconvene the first one, in Atlanta, May 18, to fill the vacancies made by declinations on the State ticket they had put forth with the reluctant Tom Watson at its head.

* * *

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, who has been wont to spend ten or twelve hours a day at his desk in the City Hall, has been warned by his physicians and henceforth will quit work at 1 P. M., and go forth on his bicycle or for a drive.

* * *

Superintendent S. N. Lougee of the Atlantic Mills, Providence, R. I., has resigned, and thus closed a continuous service of fifty-six years in manufacturing. He will rest for a while, and may ultimately re-engage in the business.

* * *

Philadelphia public school authorities have been much vexed by the question whether a new school should be named for the late Francis E. Willard or for the late Judge Joseph Allison. Finally local pride has prevailed, and the school is to be known by the name of the Judge.

* * *

By and by, it is said, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be offered the Presidency of the Texas State Agricultural and Mechanical College in Bryan, which has been vacant for some time. There are forty applicants for the position, and their eager rivalry has prevented the choice of any one of them. They will all withdraw in favor of Lee.

* * *

The Democratic State Convention in Illinois, originally called for May 17, has been postponed until July 12, awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court of the State on the constitutionality of the Apportionment act, it being impossible, in the absence of such decision to carry out the primary law intelligently and legally.

* * *

A bride of seventeen, recently divorced from a husband of seventy in Oakland, Cal., on the ground of extreme cruelty, was allowed by the court to retain a grand-piano which was the gift of the aged husband on the eve of their wedding, one year ago. This was all she asked, except the right to resume her maiden name.

THE CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present trouble over the debt limit of this city calls to mind the origin of our late civil war. That was really a dispute over the true definition of the word "sovereignty," and this is a dispute over the true meaning of the word "indebtedness." Partisans, residing mostly in the South, construed the power of the National Government to be so limited over "sovereign" States as not only to preclude the possibility of its disturbing vested interests in slaves (which it by the Constitution could not do) but also to preclude, in effect, whether intended or not, the power of the National Government to enforce the Constitution and the laws of Congress on any subject matter whatever within such alleged sovereign States.

The whole trouble therefore arose in that case from either an inability or an unwillingness (due to a possible conflict with their personal interest or a predisposition arising from a desire to serve their party) to construe the word sovereignty in accordance with the limitations, intent and purposes of the contract (or Constitution) constituting the Union of States. So now, in the matter of the city indebtedness for some reason there has not been that impartial and wholly unperverted construction by the City Controller and his advisers of the word indebtedness as used in our State Constitution in the limitation of debts by cities which the truth and justice of the case, having in view the limitations, intents and purposes of the constitutional provision and the subject matter it was designed to touch or leave untouched.

To illustrate: There is no question that the indebtedness of cities is limited to 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of real estate, and the only question there can be is what is meant by indebtedness as here used. It is true that the city cannot become so indebted "for any purpose or in any manner" exceeding said sum of 10 per centum. The sole question still is, however, has it become indebted exceeding this sum, and if so, or if not, the manner and purpose are immaterial.

What, then, was meant by this word "indebtedness"? It is provided that "all indebtedness in excess of such limitation" shall be absolutely void. But the Controller holds that if the city has entered into a contract with John Smith for the performance by the latter of certain work, payments to be made from time to time as certain stages of the work are reached, when they are reached or completed, and not otherwise, the city is indebted to John Smith in the amount of this contract, even though the contract may not be completed for years, and even though it may never be completed, or even begun.

This is construction run mad, and wholly due to the failure to distinguish a contingent liability from a fixed indebtedness, which latter is what the Constitution had in view. When John Smith has completed so much of his contract as, by its terms, entitles him to a certain payment thereon, the city is indebted to John Smith in said sum, and the city is not indebted to John Smith in any other sum by reason of said contract, unless, indeed, said Smith shall have recovered a judgment thereon for some fault of the city preventing the due execution thereof by said Smith. But a breach of contract by the city will not be presumed, nor that it can or will do any act making itself liable on the contract differently from the provisions thereof, which liability, as above stated, is, until a payment has become due and owing, merely contingent, and may never exist at all as an indebtedness.

If the mere contract to incur, upon a future performance, an indebtedness, were the indebtedness itself before such performance, there could be no anticipation of future income to discharge future indebtedness, that is to say, the contingent contract liability when it had eventuated in a fixed financial obligation of indebtedness.

A debt is what is due from one to another, whether payable at present or at a future time. The amount of a promissory note is owing and is an indebtedness, because it is now fixed and certain in amount. The amount of a contract is not owing until it has been performed, and as its performance, or the manner of its performance, is in the future, and therefore contingent upon life and other things, and therefore uncertain, there is no fixed and enforceable financial indebtedness, and therefore no indebtedness, but only the possibility of an indebtedness.

When the alleged "indebtedness" of the city upon its contracts not performed, or entered upon, are deducted from the Controller's statement it would seem that the estimate will be reduced at once upward of $25,000,000.

New York, May 4, 1898.

Those Bogus Extras.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Oh, my poor nerves! Are women to be robbed of their natural rest so that shouting newsboys may sell apochrypha in the shape of "extras" to gullible masculinity? My Webster's Unabridged says, Inter arma silent leges. Does this apply to making night hideous by unlawful yelling long after honest bedtime?

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, May 4, 11:30 P. M.

"OLD GLORY."

From The Boston Globe.

The flag (the Stars and Stripes, of course,) was named "Old Glory" in 1831 by a Salem, Mass., skipper named William Driver. He was at that time Captain of the brig Charles Doggett. Capt. Driver was a successful deep-sea sailor, and was preparing the brig for a voyage to the Southern Pacific. The story is told by the compiler of the genealogical memoir of the Driver family, Harriet Ruth (Waters) Cooke.

Just before the brig left Salem a young man at the head of a party of friends saluted Capt. Driver on the deck of the Doggett, and presented him with a large and beautifully made American flag. It was done up in stops, and when sent aloft and broke out to the air Capt. Driver christened it "Old Glory." He took it to the South Pacific, and years after, when old age forced him to relinquish the sea, he treasured the flag.

Capt. Driver removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1837, and he died there in 1886. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South "Old Glory" was flung to the breeze every day from the window of Capt. Driver's Nashville house, but when the bullets began to zip and the odor of gunpowder to taint the air, the old flag had to be secreted.

It was kept out of sight inside a great bed comfortable until Feb. 27, 1862, when Brig. Gen. Nelson's wing of the Union Army appeared in Nashville, and Capt. Driver presented it to the General to be hoisted on the Capitol. It was run up, and Capt. Driver himself did the hoisting. He watched it through the night, and, a heavy wind coming up, he took it down and sent a new flag up in its place.

The original "Old Glory" was beginning to ribbon. The second flag owned by Capt. Driver was given to the Ohio Sixth when that regiment left Nashville for home. It was placed in the rear of a baggage wagon, where a mule nosed it out and devoured it.

The original "Old Glory" was preserved, and after the death of Capt. Driver, in 1886, it was presented by the compiler of the Driver memoir to the Essex Institute, at Salem, where it may now be seen.

His "No" Recorded Once.

From The Washington Times.

Bright little bunches of repartee often break the lazy monotony of dry legislative proceedings in the House, and not a few of them originate with Speaker Reed. The other day a yea and nay vote had been taken on some bill or other of comparative unimportance, and the usual recapitulation had been concluded when Representative Lorimer arose to expostulate.

"It appears that I am not recorded," he complained. "I should be. I voted 'No' twice."

"The gentleman from Illinois will be recorded 'No' once," ordered Speaker Reed, with accent upon "once," and floor and galleries joined in the laugh.

ADDRESS OF C. J. BONAPARTE.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, in an address at the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the New York Civil Service Reform Association on Wednesday, at the house of the President, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, said:

"While it may be harder in war time to gain and hold the public ear for judicious criticism of the methods adopted and the men employed in the work of our Government, there will very probably be, not less, but more room for such criticism, for it is precisely then that vicious methods and unfaithful or incompetent public servants are most directly and evidently harmful and dangerous.

"No experience could be more instructive as to the evils of the 'spoils system' than our enemy's. For the past 400 years Spain has systematically treated appointments in her colonial civil service as 'spoils,' that is to say, as rewards for success in palace intrigues or political struggles, bestowed upon the protégés of Court favorites and party leaders, with little, if any, regard for the appointees' fitness or the interests of the people they should serve. Through the persistent application of this policy, she retains, of the vast possessions which were once hers by right of discovery, only the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, all three seething with discontent, and the first two in chronic rebellion.

"By treating public office in her dependencies as a 'private snap' she has irretrievably forfeited the affection and loyalty of their people; nor has she proved any better able to enforce their permanent submission. This military impotency is due in large measure to the fact that for the past eighty years the Spanish Army has 'gone into politics'; in its barracks have been hatched numberless plots against successive Governments, and nearly all its more prominent officers have figured in changes (actual or attempted) of administration or dynasty. The corruption of her public service, civil and military, has cost Spain a world."

NUGGETS.

Delayed Information.

The Spaniards at Manila "were utterly routed"; but their Queen mother doesn't know their route!—New Orleans Picayune.

Unscathed.

"They tell me he has had sixteen desperate love affairs, and look how fat he is."

"Yes. He is an immune."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Compatibility.

She—When would you consider a man was happily married?

He—When he's wedded to his work?—Yonkers Statesman.

Small-Minded Man.

He—Did you know it would cost $750,000 to work a battleship for only an hour?

She—And yet you growled about the little money it cost mother and me for a carriage the other afternoon.—Indianapolis Journal.

Divulged.

Gladys (reading the news of the first battle)—Every man on the Hercules was engaged, and—

Myrtle—Oh, Gladys, I wonder how they found out about Fred and me? He must have told it himself.—Cleveland Leader.

OUR FLAG.

A piece of muslin, nine by six,
That costs a dime or two;
Why should the blood of brave men mix
With dust, for such as you?
Why should they press, and bleed, and die
For such a tatter'd rag?
Oh! shout the answer to the sky,
Because it is our Flag!

It represents to all the world
A Nation proud and free,
Whose glorious banner floats unfurl'd
On mountain, shore, and sea!
The high idea that stands behind
That torn and tatter'd rag
Floats with it on the wild, free wind
Because it is our Flag!

The vision that to men appears
To lead them to a height,
The angel, who a halo wears,
And lights the blackest night;
The noblest thoughts of noble men,
These hide within this rag.
We'd die for it, aye, ten times ten,
Because it is our Flag!

Then wave it, wave it, all ye sons
Of Freedom's happy land,
To honor, glory, favor'd ones,
Climb clasping it in hand!
Aye! even to glorious Death, stride on,
And hug that tatter'd rag!
A name immortal ye have won,
Because it is your Flag!

—FLORENCE ST. JOHN WARDWELL.

CUBAN CONGRESS OPENED

Gen. Blanco in a Speech Accuses the United States of Bad Faith Toward Spain.

IMPOSING PAGEANT IN HAVANA

The Deputies Swear Always to Defend Spain, and Blanco Says Further Concessions Will Be Made—The Congress Organized.

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HAVANA, May 5.—With great ceremony the first Congress of Cuba, elected under the autonomous form of government, was formally opened yesterday by Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Every effort was made by the Spanish officials to give brilliancy to the occasion. There was a procession, an imposing military display, the streets were decorated with flags and banners, and the Captain General made what was intended to be an impressive speech, during the course of which he said that if the declarations of the United States had been sincere, its guns to-day ought to be saluting the first Cuban Parliament instead of threatening the lives of its members.

The volunteers at 12:30 P. M. were drawn up on both sides of the streets leading from the palace to the Hall of Congress, located in the building formerly known as the Casino Español. From the time the Autonomist Government was established the Casino was devoted to its purposes.

At 2 P. M. a salute of fifteen guns from the Cabanas battery announced the departure of the Captain General from the palace. First came a detachment of cavalry, and then, in a landau, were Gen. Parnado, the military commander of Havana; Gen. Solano, Chief of Staff, and two Adjutants, after which was a carriage in which were seated Captain General Blanco, Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field; Dr. Congosto, Secretary General of the Government, and Gen. Blanco's Adjutant. Following the carriage of the Captain General were many staff officers on horseback, and after them came a detachment of the Civil Guards. A force of cavalry wound up the procession, which passed through Obispo Street, to the Parque Isabel la Catolica, to the Dragones thoroughfare, and to the Hall of Congress.

French and English Naval Officers.

At the hall the members of the Autonomous Government were awaiting the Captain General, and on his arrival there, at about 2:15 P. M., another salute of fifteen guns was fired from the fortress.

Assembled in the hall, in addition to the members of Congress, the Colonial Secretaries, and others, were Admiral Manterola, Gen. Losado, the civil and military authorities, the Bishop, the foreign Consuls, and the commanders and officers of the British cruiser Talbot and the French cruiser Fulton, both of which are in port. Besides there were present many representatives of the Spanish nobility, the leading politicians of Havana, and representatives of the local and of some foreign newspapers. There were also many ladies present.

The Captain General was received with the greatest respect as he entered the hall, which was very finely decorated. In the centre of the hall, on a platform, was a big presidential table, under a canopy, and right and left of it were portraits of the little King of Spain and his mother, the Queen Regent.

Gen. Blanco took up a position behind this table. At his right were the members of the Colonial Government and the Secretary General of Cuba. On his left stood Gens. Parnado, Pando, and Solano.

When all the participants in the ceremony were in their places, the Captain General saluted, in military fashion, and read his message to Congress. He said in substance:

"I take great pleasure in seeing the representatives of this island united here for the first time. In spite of the fact that the United States has tried to impede the re-establishment of peace, Spain has fulfilled her promise of introducing reforms in Cuba, and was approaching a reconciliation and the ending of the war, but the United States, though speaking of peace and autonomy, tried to prevent us from bringing them about.

United States Accused of Falsity.

"If the declarations of the United States had been sincere, its guns ought to be saluting to-day the first Cuban Parliament, instead of threatening the lives of its members, and proving itself so false to their policy, ambitions and plans.

"Spain has given the island all she is authorized to do, for the purpose of restoring peace, and without any conditions. The autonomist form of government established is as ample as that of the British colonies, and Spain has declared that it will be made more ample still, if such a course is judged to be necessary by the members of this Congress.

"Rigid customs and other rules were abolished in order to help the reconcentrados, the victims of the fight sustained by the United States. We admitted free of duties the 'help' sent from America—sent for the purpose of increasing the existing discord. In short, nothing has been left undone which might satisfy the aspirations of the people, if compatible with the national honor.

"On the petition of His Holiness the Pope and the European powers, hostilities were suspended in order to treat for peace; but, ignoring all this, the President of the United States declared that the autonomous form of government had turned out to be a failure, when Parliament had not even assembled, and the patriots of the United States were excited by the declaration that Spaniards caused the Maine catastrophe, forgetting the generous hospitality her sailors received here, and now the United States is taking up arms to impose its domination.

"Before such an outrage Spaniards and Cubans must unite to defend the fatherland, and the reconciliation will be all the more sacred, in view of the actual circumstances in the case. The defenders of Spain and of the autonomy of Cuba all have Spanish blood in their veins or were born on this soil."

New Laws Go in Force July 1.

Continuing, the Captain General remarked:

"All the new laws must be put in force on July 1. Preference should be given to the measures providing for public security and the maintenance of the national honor of Spain, the only country which can protect the development of this colony and bring about the formation of a great country united to the old Castilian nation, and at the same time be the mediator, in the New World, between both continents."

When he had finished reading his message Capt. Gen. Blanco shouted "Viva España!" which was responded to with considerable enthusiasm.

The Captain General then declared the Cuban Congress open and administered the oath to the Deputies. He asked all of them if they swore always to defend Spain, and was answered with a spontaneous "Yes."

At about 2:30 P. M. a third salute of fifteen guns from the fortress announced the departure of the Captain General from the hall.

Returning to the palace, the procession passed through Ricla, San Ignacio, Teniente, Rey, Mercades, and Obispo Streets. Finally, a fourth salute of fifteen guns announced that the Captain General had reached the palace on his return from opening Congress and that the great ceremony of the day was ended.

At the palace the Captain General from a balcony witnessed a march past of the troops. The Captain General was cheered all the way to and from the hall of Congress, and from the balconies ladies threw flowers upon the procession and liberated doves as a sign of rejoicing.

The members of the Cuban Congress, previous to the formal opening of that body, held a meeting for the purpose of organization. Dr. José del Cueto presided. Thirty-seven Deputies, of whom ten are Conservatives, presented to the Secretary of Justice, Señor Govin, their certificates of election.

The Congress held its first session at noon to-day. Former Civil Governor José Bruzon was elected President of the Senate, and Señor José Manuel del Cueto, President of the Lower House.

The French steamer Lafayette has been all the evening in sight of Havana, and it is believed that she will enter the harbor to-morrow morning.

FIGHTING GOES ON IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 5.—Gen. Blanco is urging the municipal authorities in every locality to stir up the patriotism of the people, which is said to be rapidly waning under the influence of hunger and disease.

This morning at about 8 o'clock four American vessels passed in front of Havana.

The British steamer Strathdee, Capt. Currie, entered the Isabella Harbor and was ordered to return to Progreso. Some days ago the American fleet instructed her owners that she would be returned.

A meeting held at the City Hall in Union de Reyes adopted a resolution, the substance of which will be sent to Senor Calvez, President of the Council of Secretaries, and to President McKinley, protesting against "the proposals to impose upon the island a government contrary to its aspirations."

Col. Devos, at Farm Clement Cruz, fought the insurgent bands under Leaders Diego Nunes and Perfecto Estaban, taking the camp. The insurgents lost ten killed, among them Leader Diego Nunes, and twenty-three taken prisoners, together with a quantity of arms, ammunition, and medicine. The Spanish column, which completely destroyed the camp, had four wounded.

At Palayo Villas a body of Spanish cavalry had an engagement with the insurgents under Gen. Maximo Gomez, the latter leaving four dead on the field and the Spanish one. The Government troops had an officer and seven soldiers wounded. At Loma Cruz the local guerrillas surprised a body of insurgents, killing ten.

Two persons were killed and two wounded by an explosion in a sugar refinery at Cardenas.

THE TALBOT AT HAVANA.

Admiral Sir John Richardson Aboard—British Congratulations for Dewey's Victory.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5.—News reached here to-day of the arrival at Havana yesterday of the British cruiser Talbot, to take off British subjects who desire to leave the city. The Talbot was "held up" by the blockading vessels, but finally asked permission of the flagship to go in, which was readily granted. Admiral Sir John Richardson, commanding the British West Indian naval station, was on board the Talbot. The Britishers had not heard the news of the Manila victory, and when they learned of it they heartily congratulated Admiral Sampson and the other officers of the fleet.

HAVANA, May 5.—Brig. Gen. Ruberte, representing Gen. Blanco, visited the British cruiser Talbot, now lying in the harbor. Subsequently Admiral Manterola visited the cruiser, and in the course of the day both visits were returned.

It is reported here that the British gunboat Alert is at Santiago de Cuba. Last night the officers of the British cruiser Talbot occupied a complimentary box at the Albisu Theatre.

COL. JUAN DELGADO KILLED.

Report Reaches Key West That the Cuban Leader Is Dead.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5.—A dispatch boat which arrived here to-day brought intelligence of an engagement between Spanish troops and insurgents in Havana province, in which Col. Juan Delgado, the insurgent leader, and four men were killed, and the Spanish lost twenty-one.

No further details are known, and even these are obtained from hearsay in Havana. Even the date of the engagement is not given, although it is understood to have been of recent occurrence.

PANDO GATHERS HIS TROOPS.

All but Four Points in Eastern Cuba Evacuated by Spain.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 5.—Señor Manuel Carré, a Manzanillo merchant who left there six days ago and has just arrived by the schooner Governor Blake, says that Gen. Pando ordered all the garrisons in Eastern Cuba to concentrate in Manzanillo, Nuevitas, Guantanamo, and Santiago de Cuba. All other places have been evacuated.

Some speculators in Manzanillo who had ordered a cargo of food sent from Montego Bay cabled the agent, Richard Thompson, to-day not to ship it, as it was supposed the food would be seized by the Spaniards.

The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba cabled to-day that he was safe, and that the city was quiet. H. M. S. Alert sailed from this port for Santiago de Cuba this evening. Señor Francisco Portuando received a request to send a vessel to Santiago de Cuba for 300 families.

REFUGEES AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Lucilene Arrives from Havana with 112 Passengers—Cuban ex-Mayor Interviewed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The British freight steamship Lucilene, Capt. Tucker, arrived here this afternoon from Havana with 112 Cuban refugees on board. The Lucilene brings a full cargo of molasses and sugar. She left Havana April 25, three days after the blockade was initiated. Many of the refugees are prominent Cubans, and among them are lawyers, doctors, bankers, and planters. Some of them are said to have been millionaires before the insurrection started in Cuba. The Danish Consul at Havana and the former Mayor of San Nicholas, Cuba, are among the passengers. All the passengers were well and apparently none the worse for their hurried departure from Cuba.

Ignatis Pizarro, ex-Mayor of San Nicholas, was particularly glad to reach this country. While he was Mayor of San Nicholas the insurgents captured the town, and he was subsequently thrown into Cabanas Fortress by the Spaniards as a traitor. He was confined there for fifteen months.

Joseph Dumas, a naturalized American citizen, who has lived in Havana for seventeen years, was interviewed by a reporter. He said that Havana was in a semi-panic when the Lucilene left. "The Spanish authorities spoke bravely," said he, "of how they would repulse the American invaders, but one could tell by looking in their faces that they were frightened. As many as could afford to do so were preparing to leave the city.

"Capt. Tucker did not expect to carry any passengers, but yielded to the appeals of the Cubans. On the afternoon of April 25, the day of the Lucilene's sailing, he consented to take 112 of us. We left Havana at 5:30 P. M. without molestation. Early the same evening we sighted the United States flagship New York, which signaled us to lay to. Our Captain did not hear the signal. The New York fired two shots at us, and we stopped. A Lieutenant from the New York boarded the vessel, and, after satisfying himself as to our identity, allowed us to proceed.

"Owing to our hasty departure, our accommodations aboard ship that night were poor. One woman, an American, with seven children, slept in a coal bunker. It was the intention of many of us to go to Bermuda, but we would have had to undergo fourteen days of quarantine, and we decided to come to the United States. We stopped at Nassau, N. P., for provisions and at Tybee for coal. The remainder of our trip was uneventful."

Mr. Dumas says that none of the refugees will go back to Cuba until the island is free. Some of them will go to New York, and others will go to Mexico, where they have sent their families.

The Lucilene is said to have brought a large amount of gold coin, consigned to American banking houses.

REFUGEES ARRIVE AT BOSTON.

Norwegian Steamer Orange Boarded by Frightened Cubans at Matanzas.

BOSTON, May 5.—The Norwegian steamer Orange arrived this morning with a cargo of sugar from Matanzas. She was in port at Havana when President McKinley's declaration of war reached there, and Capt. Cosberg proceeded at once to Matanzas to load the cargo. Hardly had she reached shore when several men, women, and children clambered aboard, and asked Capt. Cosberg to allow them to remain, as they were constantly threatened with death by Spanish soldiers.

There were forty-six of these Cubans in all. Capt. Cosberg was in a quandary as to what he should do with them, his steamer not being provided with accommodations for so many people. He decided, however, to see the British Consul, who told him that the Cubans' lives were not safe ashore, and it would be a great charity if he would take them from the island when he sailed. He gave Capt. Cosberg a personal letter to cover the infringement of the passenger laws, and the Captain decided to permit the Cubans to remain on board, and take them safely from the port when he sailed. Capt. Cosberg says there were several Americans remaining at Matanzas, most of them for personal safety being housed at the British Consulate all the time. He was compelled to refuse them passage on the steamer.

The refugees are mostly rich women and their children, and the three men of the party owned large sugar plantations, which were destroyed by the Spaniards.

THE DEATH RATE IN CUBA.

An Official Report Showing the Condition of Spanish Hospitals on the Island.

The vast number of deaths from disease in Spanish hospitals in Cuba has just been placed in statistical form, in a report made by Dr. W. Bruner, sanitary expert in the United States Marine Hospital Service. The availability of a small number of hospitals for our own use in case of an invasion of Cuba is shown.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, yesterday received from Washington a copy of the report, which shows the deaths in the military hospitals in Cuba to have been 32,534 in the last year. The report says that, of the five military hospitals in Havana, the largest is the Alphonse XIII., and it has 3,320 beds. The equipment of this hospital is almost perfect. The surface drainage is complete, and there are facilities for caring for yellow fever and smallpox cases.

The Hospital Quartel de Madera, in Jesus Maria Parish, has a capacity of 1,000 beds. It is poorly constructed and could be used only for yellow fever patients. The Beneficia Hospital, near the Gulf, has a capacity of 2,000 beds. It was formerly a foundling hospital, and was taken by Weyler in 1896. The report says it would be unwise to use this. The San Ambrosia, near the Tallapiedro Wharf, the report says, is without doubt the filthiest building in Havana.

The two hospitals in Regla are old sugar warehouses and are poorly equipped. They contain 3,000 beds. No attempt has been made to isolate patients with contagious diseases.

There are four municipal hospitals in Havana—the Reina Mercedes, Paula, Quinta del Rey, and Dependiente. The first two only are decently habitable. There are fifty-six military hospitals on the island, the report says, but few could be used, because they are badly infected.

The following table of mortality from yellow fever is given for the hospitals in Havana and Regla during 1897:

	Havana.	Regla.		Havana.	Regla.
January	152	109	July	211	227
February	43	74	August	185	112
March	42	56	September	179	138
April	76	112	October	71	57
May	89	102	November	48	58
June	181	234	December	17	15

The deaths in Havana and Regla from smallpox were 2,583. The reason for the decline in August was that the Spanish authorities became alarmed at the deaths, and transferred a large number of the sick in Havana Province and others in Mariel and San Antonio de las Vegas. The deaths from yellow fever in other parts of Cuba in military hospitals were as follows: Cardenas, 235; Malangas, 238; Cienfuegos, 235; Santiago de Cuba, 658; Manzanillo, 230; Sagua le Grande, 378; Halquin, Guives, Remedios, Sancti Spiritis, and other places, 1,500, making a total of 3,451, which, with the deaths in Havana, makes the total of deaths from yellow fever in military hospitals in Cuba last year 6,047.

The deaths in military hospitals from all causes were: From yellow fever, 6,034; enteric fever, 2,500; enteritis and dysentery, 12,000; malarial fever, 7,000; other diseases, 5,000. Total, 32,534.

This, the report says, does not include hundreds of deaths among troops sent back to Spain on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month in the last stages of disease. Fully 10 per cent. of the 30,000 men sent home, the report says, were destined to death.

Dr. Bruner says that the Spanish troops were not properly fed, clothed, or cared for when sick. With proper food and medical treatment the death rate could have been lowered 50 per cent., and our troops could be protected with proper care from such a high rate. Even the death rate from yellow fever could be lessened fully 50 per cent. with proper care.

CANNIBALS EAT 18 MEN.

Fourteen Escaped Prisoners from Manamana Attack a Friendly Village in New Guinea.

BRISBANE, Queensland, May 5.—A terrible story of cannibalism is reported from New Guinea.

Fourteen escaped prisoners from Manamana attacked a friendly village, killing and eating eighteen men.

GERMAN DUTIES ON GRAIN.

They Will Not Be Suspended at Present—Close of the Reichstag's Session To-day.

BERLIN, May 5.—In the Reichstag to-day Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, replying to an interpellation, declared the Government had no intention of asking the Bundesrath to suspend the duties on grain. He added that the fears of a blockade of American ports were exaggerated, asserted that there was no likelihood of such a blockade, and concluded with the remark that, in any case, the Canadian route would remain open.

Continuing, Baron Thielmann said a temporary change in the duties will not cheapen bread, while it would severely injure the agriculturists. The dealers, he added, would be the only persons to benefit by the change. But he said, in conclusion, if the situation alters essentially the Government will reconsider the question.

Count Posadowsky, Minister for the Interior and Representative of the Chancellor, then announced that the ceremony of closing the session would take place in the White Hall of the Royal Castle at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The proceedings closed with cheers for the Emperor.

PRINCE KOUNG DID NOT DIE.

Aroused from Unconsciousness After Being Pronounced Dead.

PEKIN, May 5.—The extraordinary official announcement was made to-day that Prince Koung, the President of the Tsungli-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) who was reported to have expired on Monday last, is alive.

It seems that he lapsed into unconsciousness, and the Chinese doctors pronounced him to be dead, but the Prince has since awakened. His condition is said to be still critical.

WEST AFRICAN TOWN BURNED.

Rebels Kill the Native Members of an American Mission.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, May 5.—It is reported that the insurgents engaged in the rebellion which grew out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the hut tax, and who, as announced yesterday, had burned the headquarters of the American missionaries at Shaingay, in the Sherboro District, have attacked and destroyed the town of Rotifunk. It is further said that the members of the American mission situated in that place, who were Sierra Leoneans, have been massacred.

AMERICAN SHIP ON FIRE.

The May Flint, Formerly Persian Monarch, Burning at Hiogo.

KOBE, Japan, May 5.—The American four-masted ship May Flint, Capt. Nichols, which arrived at Hiogo on May 1 from Philadelphia on Aug. 22, via New York on Nov. 27, is on fire. It is hoped the vessel and the bulk of her cargo will be saved.

The May Flint, formerly the British iron steamship Persian Monarch, which was wrecked on Long Island over three years ago and afterward purchased by Flint & Co. and converted into a four-masted American sailing ship, is of 3,340 tons register, and is one of the largest sailing ships afloat. Her voyage from Philadelphia to Hiogo was interrupted by her running into a cyclone when about 400 miles off the Azores. She was partially dismasted and had a fearful experience before her commander succeeded in putting a jury rig upon her and making his way back to New York, where over a month was spent in repairing her. She is owned by Flint & Co. of New York.

Plague Flag on a Warship.

ABERDEEN, May 5.—The third-class German cruiser Olga passed Peterhead to-day flying the plague flag.

Gladstone Sleeps Well, but Is Weak.

HAWARDEN, May 5.—Mr. Gladstone continues to enjoy good sleep. He is not suffering pain, but is weak.

THE ARCHBISHOP HONORED

Non-Sectarian Eulogies of Michael Augustine Corrigan at the Metropolitan Opera House.

END OF THE SILVER JUBILEE

Addresses by Justice Daly, Elbridge T. Gerry, W. Bourke Cockran, and Elihu Root—Bishop Farley Presents a Canceled Mortgage of $250,000.

In the presence of a notable assemblage, which filled every part of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, Archbishop Corrigan received from Bishop Farley an envelope containing the cancelled mortgage of $250,000 on the Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Joseph, at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers. This presentation was the culminating feature of the silver jubilee of the Archbishop of New York.

With money raised by voluntary contributions from the Catholic clergy and laity of this community nearly the entire debt which hampered an institution very dear to Archbishop Corrigan's heart was paid in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy.

The spectacle of the honored prelate, garbed in his red archiepiscopal robes, receiving from his Coadjutor Bishop this splendid testimonial of the love and loyalty of his flock, was an inspiring one to the many thousands of men and women present, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The exercises in the Opera House last night were designed and carried out as a brilliant culmination to the elaborate demonstration arranged to commemorate this anniversary. The great auditorium was crowded with an audience of uncommon distinction, and every part of the house shone with the brilliancy of rich and costly gowns and dainty millinery.

Attractive Decorations.

An inviting bower effect was given to the stage by the profuse use of vines, palms, and flowers. Directly over the middle of the stage was suspended an enormous wreath of imitation red roses, interspersed with electric lights. Radiating from this brilliant centre were innumerable garlands of smilax, dotted with white roses and forming a canopy. Along each side and across the back of the stage were extended rows of fine large palms, bearing wreaths of crimson roses. On each side of the proscenium arch stood a towering palm, belted with white lilies, and just above each palm, resting upon a luxuriant base of vines and small palms, was a beautiful cross of annunciation lilies and red roses. The front of the stage was bordered with evergreen festoons, dotted with lilies entwined in small American flags. Suspended from the proscenium arch was the Archbishop's coat of arms, with the figures "1873-1898" in electric lights. The auditorium was attractively draped with the National colors, the entire first row of boxes being heavily festooned with flags.

It was 8:30 o'clock when Archbishop Corrigan, several other high Church dignitaries, and the specially invited Protestant guests, were escorted to their seats on the stage. Judge Joseph F. Daly, the Chairman of the evening, conducted the Archbishop of New York to the seat of honor, and all of the visiting Archbishops were seated in the front row.

In the distinguished group on the stage, besides the Chairman and the speakers, were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Seth Low, Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate; Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop McQuade of Rochester, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, John D. Crimmins, Bishop Burke, Justice Bischoff, Judge Neuberger, the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, Justice Andrews, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, Judge James Fitzgerald, Daniel O'Day, David McClure, John A. McCall, Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, Gen. Wager Swayne, William F. Sheehan, Spencer Trask, Judge McMahon, Hugh J. Grant, Isidor Straus, Joseph C. Hendrix, John McAnerney, Bishop Wigger, Col. E. C. James, Samuel D. Babcock, ex-Gov. David B. Hill, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Augustus W. Peters, C. V. Fornes, Justice Frederick Smyth, R. M. Walters, Bishop Chatard, J. S. Coleman, Bishop Horstman, Justice Ingraham, Bishop Ludden, Mgr. Mooney, Justice Lawrence, Justice MacLean, John Whalen, the Rev. Father Tewes, Bishop McFaul, Dr. T. A. Emmet, Justice Giegerich, Rabbi Gottheil, the Rev. Dr. Brann, Judge Van Hoesen, C. A. Bristed, Paul Fuller, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Randolph Guggenheimer, and the Rev. Father Lavelle.

Justice Daly's Address.

After the singing of two stirring choruses by the seminarians and the cathedral boy choir, Justice Daly arose and, bowing profoundly to Archbishop Corrigan and the others, he delivered an address of congratulation and eulogy. He said, in part:

"If the question were asked, Is it possible for all men to dwell together as brethren? such meetings as this give the answer. For let there come among us one who in his high calling is gentle as he is just; immovable for the right, and yielding in all else; laboring ceaselessly, not for self, but for humanity; stripping himself to enrich every good cause; protecting the weak, helping the poor, teaching the ignorant; foremost in every work of mercy—'And all for love and nothing for reward'—let such a one appear, and all the world becomes one family in claiming him as brother and as father; all the world becomes united in hailing him as guide and as friend. Immeasurable for good is such an existence. And not perhaps the least of the good it does is bringing men together as we behold them here, giving tribute to a life spent in the performance of high and holy duty."

Remarks of Mr. Gerry.

Elbridge T. Gerry was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause. He won additional applause by his opening sentences: "The one great characteristic of the American people is confidence—confidence in our country, confidence in our Government, and confidence in our God. In this trying state of war the confidence of the people that their cause is just, their Government wise and prudent, and their loyalty unlimited challenges the admiration of the world." This great Catholic demonstration, Mr. Gerry added, was a splendid testimonial of confidence in Archbishop Corrigan.

"Proud indeed are the people of this great city," continued the speaker, "that in this age of irreligion and impiety so much has been done by one in their midst to maintain devotion to and recognition of Christianity, which alone insures the rescue of the fallen and the lost, directs in definite paths the best instincts of growing humanity, and sustains the State in its hour of need. Sad indeed would have been the condition of this great city if those who have sought refuge within its limits from foreign shores with their helpless little ones had found the resources of their own Church insufficient to furnish them with its means of guidance and consolation, with aid for their families, with advice for their future, and with sympathy in their afflictions. Put it as you may, faith in a definite, fixed form of religion, especially when inculcated in childhood, is the only true safeguard against wickedness and vice, and the essential foundation upon which human character is properly moulded and effectually developed. It is this which exalts a nation. Its absence insures the ultimate downfall of every people.

"Skillful as he has shown himself in the management of the affairs of his own church, equally considerate and liberal has Archbishop Corrigan been in his relations with those not included within its fold. Ever mindful of the public good, his efforts have resulted in the enlarging and increasing of the prosperity of what is now known as the City of New York, all of which is embraced within his diocese."

Words of W. Bourke Cockran.

A tumult of applause welcomed W. Bourke Cockran as he stepped to the front of the stage. He began by alluding to the imposing character of this jubilee, and said that good lessons might be drawn from it. This festival received no sanction of the law, no support from State authority, yet it was great because it touched a chord in the popular heart. Without popular sympathy there can be no successful public demonstration. "We have just had an instance," said the speaker, smilingly, "of a State unsuccessfully attempting to create a holiday. [Laughter.] On this occasion, however, a whole community with enthusiastic accord joins in manifesting its respect and love for the great Catholic prelate of New York. This celebration to-night is more of a civic than a religious ceremony. Fitting religious ceremonies were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. To-night it is appropriate that we consider the benefit to our country of such work and such an example as that of Archbishop Corrigan. The great helpfulness to humanity of the extensive and well-guided organization of which this honored prelate is the local head is also well worth considering.

"Every life must, indeed, be judged by its fruits. We all respect the high office of a Bishop, but it is no more than truth to say that the high honor, the universal respect, and the great affection now manifested for Archbishop Corrigan are due to his personal characteristics. Candid, charitable, tolerant, modest, but dignified and unswerving in the maintenance of his faith, he invites love and respect at one and the same time. He is certainly worthy of a conspicuous place in the long line of prelates who have labored in the cause of Christ since the divine tragedy on Calvary. Our Archbishop has given himself up wholly to his noble work. His every thought, energy, and talent are devoted to the advancement of Christianity and the improvement of the condition of his fellow-men. That Archbishop Corrigan does not even now wear a martyr's crown is because the opportunity has been withheld from him and not because of any lack of sacrificial disposition on his part.

The Church and the State.

"It has been said that the Catholics have divorced the Church from the State. That statement does not express the exact truth. We have caused a separation between Church and State which never should have existed, because it was founded on false principles. But you cannot separate the Church from the State. One must work with and uphold the other. A Christian nation needs the help of the Church. To be a good Catholic one must necessarily be a good citizen. There can be no higher standard of citizenship than the standard which the Catholic Church sets. This fact is manifested by the patriotic spirit which always actuates a Catholic assemblage."

Mr. Cockran alluded to the war with Spain as an event which was destined to mark a great epoch in the history of the world. The grand spectacle, he said, was presented to the nations of the earth of a free republic drawing the sword for liberation and not for conquest. (Cheers.) The outcome of this momentous struggle would be watched for with no more patriotic interest than by the members of that Church in which the honored guest of the evening was one of the most distinguished of teachers. Such teachings as his were well calculated to prompt American citizens to be both patriotic and magnanimous. We must be moderate, prudent, and generous in our hour of victory, which the valor of our sailors has secured to us. (Great applause.)

Mr. Cockran closed his address with an eloquent tribute to the personal qualities and lasting achievements of Archbishop Corrigan.

Elihu Root's Praise.

Elihu Root said it was a personal pleasure to contribute words of congratulation upon this occasion, but he considered it a matter of duty as well as a pleasure to avow publicly the credit for good works which was due Archbishop Corrigan. All good citizens who knew the life of the Archbishop respected and admired him. In the hurry and bustle of life men were prone to neglect the expressions of appreciation of virtue in others. Criticism was more likely to be indulged in, and the most exciting events were the ones that held public attention rather than the quiet, peaceful work of the builders of Christian civilization. Great and bloody wars are fought for a principle, and in the turmoil of patriotic excitement we are prone to forget or overlook certain laws of justice and equity, which are fundamental among the principles of humanity and good government.

The Archbishop of New York, Mr. Root said, had been a great conservative force standing against the Socialistic and Anarchistic attacks. He had stood for the highest rights of personal liberty against the insidious misrepresentations of demagogues, and he had stood steadfastly for all that was honest, true, and really helpful to mankind. "We are told from across the water that there is much sympathy for Spain because Spain is a Catholic country. As if the poor reconcentrados of Cuba were not Catholic, too. But on this side of the Atlantic we are all, by God's grace, American citizens. [Applause.] No creed, no race, no section makes division in our loyalty to our country."

Bishop Farley Talks.

Bishop Farley told, in an entertaining and eloquent manner, the story of how the Catholic clergymen and laity raised the great fund with which to remove the great part of the debt from St. Joseph's Seminary. He said that Archbishop Corrigan's followers at first desired to erect a monument of some kind for him, but their time was too limited to undertake any constructive work. In the great seminary at Dunwoodie they found a monument which the noble Archbishop had already erected to himself. That institution, however, was in a cloud of debt, and the determination was at once formed to lift the cloud. Not quite enough money was raised to pay the entire debt of $300,000, but a considerable sum remained after paying off the mortgage of $250,000.

After speaking of the high character and noble achievements of his distinguished chief, Bishop Farley handed the Archbishop the satisfaction piece for the mortgage debt and a silver bound album containing the names of all of the donors to the fund.

The Archbishop's Response.

Archbishop Corrigan said that he was deeply impressed by the great outburst of enthusiasm which had characterized the celebration of his silver jubilee. He desired to express his deep, cordial, and lasting thanks to all of his friends, and in addition his heartfelt gratitude to those who had contributed toward lifting the heavy burden of debt from St. Joseph's Seminary. Such a feat as the raising of so great an amount of money within such a limited time was almost unprecedented. The speaker could recall only one similar instance, and that was the completion of the Grant Monument Fund of $500,000 by Gen. Horace Porter within sixty days.

Archbishop Corrigan said that the purpose of such a seminary as that at Dunwoodie was not to make and send out brilliant scholars, but rather to educate and train a devoted and painstaking clergy, who would make themselves all things to all men in the performance of the Lord's service; men who would not shrink from any duty no matter how exacting, nor any sacrifice which was demanded of them for the welfare of humanity.

The exercises were closed by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," in which the whole audience joined most heartily.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

Children Address the Archbishop, Who Replies in a Patriotic Vein.

Five thousand children from the 118 parochial schools of this city assembled at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon to take part in the second day's programme of the silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan's episcopate. Each child wore a bow of red, white, and blue ribbon.

Under the direction of the Rev. John J. Kean, pastor of St. James's Church, the children went through the musical part of the programme, and Philip P. Moore, aged fourteen, a pupil of St. Peter's School, Church Street, delivered an address to the Archbishop from the children. Young Moore was led to the sanctuary by one of the officiating priests. He said in part:

"Our elders have paid their tribute of admiration, love, and fealty in recalling the many great works for God and for souls that have filled the years of your Episcopal career.

"We dare not flatter ourselves that your Grace would be pleased to hear from the lips of your children the testimony that your teachings and your example have descended from father to son, from mother to daughter among the Catholics of your archdiocese."

The Archbishop's Reply.

Archbishop Corrigan, clad in white vestments and carrying a gold crozier, addressed the children from the throne in front of the sanctuary.

"To tell you of the joy which I have felt upon hearing your vows," he said, "I must tell you that I found that there were tears in my eyes when I stepped into the sanctuary. I am pleased to see those ribbons which you wear, and which denote your civil obedience—your love for your country. You would not be true to the teachings of the Catholic Church if you did not love your country. All our efforts are directed toward saving your souls and making you good citizens."

The Archbishop, after thanking the children for their appreciation of his services in the archdiocese, blessed them. The children responded by acclaiming: "Long live our Archbishop; God bless him."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Robert F. Stockton.

Gen. Robert F. Stockton died at his residence on West State Street, Trenton, N. J., Wednesday evening. He was the great-grandson of Commodore Richard Stockton, who was with John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, and Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from New Jersey, and a younger brother of the ex-United States Senator and Attorney General for New Jersey, John P. Stockton.

Gen. Stockton was born in Princeton, N. J., in 1832. He was graduated from Princeton College, studied law, and after some years of professional life was made a Director and afterward President of the United Railroads of New Jersey. During the civil war he served as Adjutant General of New Jersey. He was prominent in many of the historical railroad contests in New Jersey, and was one of the incorporators of the Camden and Amboy Road, called the Mercer and Somerset Railway Company, the charter of which was used as a foil at Trenton in 1876 when the old Camden and Amboy Railroad feared the organization of a rival road.

He became State Controller in 1877 after a memorable fight, in which he defeated Samuel Morrow, his Republican opponent, by the vote of several prominent Republican members of the Legislature, he being a Democrat. During the contest over railroad taxation under Gov. Abbett Gen. Stockton defended the interests of the Erie Railroad. From the close of the war until 1876 Gen. Stockton led a retired life in his Trenton home, where he and his family dispensed a charming hospitality. At the close of his term of office he again entered the railroad business, and became President of a Western road, and resumed his place in the directorate of the United Railroads of New Jersey.

Gen. Stockton married Miss Potter of Washington, a sister of Mrs. Carter of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Charles E. Green of Trenton, N. J. Of their children, the eldest daughter, Marie, married ex-Minister to Holland Charles L. Dayton, who died in Trenton last year. The second daughter, Etta, married Moses Taylor Pyne of this city. The third, Mary, who died several years ago, married Mercer Beasley, son of Chief Justice Beasley, and the son, Robert F., married Miss Blackter of Trenton.

Sarah E. Rogers.

Miss Sarah E. Rogers, who for over twenty-five years was a school teacher in Brooklyn, and from whom Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute, and other prominent citizens received early instruction, died from heart disease Wednesday evening at her home, 295 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Miss Rogers, who was in her sixty-eighth year, had lived in the house in which she passed away almost half a century. She was born in Sheffield, Mass. She came to Brooklyn to complete her education at Packer Institute. There were few public schools in Brooklyn at that time, and very few private educational institutions. The latter were scattered through the Heights section of the city, and after her graduation in 1854, Miss Rogers determined to establish a select private school in Brooklyn. Together with Miss A. S. Dobbins, a year later, she organized the Brooklyn Juvenile High School, which was years afterward alma mater of the sons of almost all the old families on Brooklyn Heights, and became commonly known for almost a generation as "The Juvie."

The school's first location was at 189 Washington Street, opposite the old Brooklyn Institute Building.

In 1865 they purchased three lots in Livingston Street, near Court, where a three-story brick schoolhouse was erected. This was opened in April, 1866, and was an unqualified success. The school was continued to 1881, when Miss Dobbins died, and shortly afterward Miss Rogers retired. The Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary now occupies the building.

The funeral services will be held at the house at 10 o'clock this morning. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Charles Stebbins.

Charles Stebbins, who was seventy-one years old, died Wednesday at Cazenovia, N. Y., from general debility. Mr. Stebbins was the son of Charles S. Stebbins, an old-time lawyer and a member of the State Senate and of the old Banking Commission. The son became a member of the bar, and attained distinction. The family was, so far as the practice of the law and personal regard are concerned, closely allied to the Fairchild family, several partnerships having existed between them. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and President of the New York Security and Trust Company, was named after the elder Mr. Stebbins. In his career, Charles Stebbins became private secretary to Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes of the State. Gov. Tilden had the highest opinion of Mr. Stebbins's ability and character, and intrusted a very great part of the work of the Governor to him, particularly the examination of bills preparatory to their approval or veto.

Mr. Stebbins married a daughter of James Dows, a brother of David Dows, who, with two sons, George and Henry, and three daughters, survives him. Mr. Stebbins will be buried at Cazenovia to-morrow.

Merritt Clark.

Merritt Clark died at Poultney, Vt., last evening, aged ninety-five. He was the oldest public man in the State. He was born at Middletown, Vt., Feb. 11, 1803, and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1823. He was cashier of the Bank of Poultney for forty years. He had been a member of the Legislature for five terms, State Senator for three terms, a member of the Board of Education seven years, and a Trustee of Castleton Seminary for sixty-five years. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1854, and was a member of two National Democratic Conventions. Since 1861 he had affiliated with the Republican Party. Mr. Clark was the projector of the Rutland and Washington Railroad and was its President for seven years. He was the oldest living legislator in the State and the oldest graduate of Middlebury College. He was a man of extensive literary acquirements and widely known as an author and a poet.

Harry R. S. Randolph.

Harry R. S. Randolph, a member of the clothing firm of Smith, Gray & Co., and the only son of Wilson G. Hunt Randolph, died Wednesday evening of typhoid pneumonia at his home, 239 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Randolph was born in this city thirty-eight years ago. He was for thirteen years connected with the firm of Lester Whitman & Co. of this city. In 1892 Mr. Randolph was taken into the firm of Smith, Gray & Co., of which his father is an old member.

Mr. Randolph was a member of the Hanover Club, and was also connected with Fraternity Council, Royal Arcanum, and an active member of the Central Congregational Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, will conduct the funeral services at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. He leaves a widow and two young sons.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES WEEKS, aged sixty-two, died of apoplexy at his residence, 13 West Sixty-third Street, Wednesday. The funeral services will take place at the residence at 1 o'clock to-day. Mr. Weeks was a native of this city. He had been accountant for S. J. Nathan, Son & Co., 783 Broadway, for the past ten years. He leaves a widow and three children.

MAURICE DALY, who for over twenty years was an attaché of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died Tuesday, at his home, 146 Nevins Street, Brooklyn. He had been in the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, and had supervised the construction of a number of Brooklyn schools. Mr. Daily was sixty years of age. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Court and Luquer Streets, at 10 o'clock this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, Near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart,
326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

ATWATER.—Suddenly, of typhoid fever, in London, England, on May 1, Charles Atwater of Pittsfield, Mass., youngest son of William L. and Isabella A. Atwater, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

HALLETT.—At his residence, Roselle, N. J., May 5, 1898, James C. Hallett, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence Sunday, the 8th inst., on the arrival of the train leaving Liberty St., this city, at 2:30 P. M. via the New Jersey Central Railroad. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to be present. Burial at the convenience of the family.

HORWOOD.—On Thursday, May 5, 1898, at her residence, Southfield, London, England, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Robert Horwood and daughter of the late Hon. Philip Church of Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., in the 77th year of her age.

MACMONAGLE.—On the 5th inst., Charles Macmonagle, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, 128 West 66th St., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

STEBBINS.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 4, Charles Stebbins, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral Saturday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STOCKTON.—On Wednesday, May 4, Gen. Robert Field Stockton, son of the late Commodore Robert F. Stockton, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held from his late residence, 180 West State St., Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

TRAGEDY AT PLATTSBURG.

James Lessing Kills Himself Af Murdering His Wife.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 5.—Ja Lessing, a tailor, shot himself to-night, a the circumstances surrounding the trage lead to the belief that the death of his wi several days ago is traceable to him.

A sister of Mrs. Lessing came to this c to-day to pay a visit to her sister and he family. When she rang the doorbell no response was given, though there was ever indication that there were persons abou She called the attention of a policeman t the fact, and when an entrance was bein forced a revolver shot was heard. Wh they entered the place they found the bod of Lessing lying upon a sofa with a bulle hole in his breast. An odor drew the policeman's attention to an adjoining room, and upon entering the body of Mrs. Lessing was found lying upon a bed with a bullet hole in her breast and two holes in her arm. The body was slightly decomposed, and it was evident that she had been dead for several days. She was last seen on Monday afternoon. Part of the time since then Lessing had been in town and lived in the house. Lessing was thirty-five years of age.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 5.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Names and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ARONSON, A. S., Montefiore Home	35	4
BAKER, Daniel, 823 Courtlandt Av	43	4
BOWERS, Sarah E., 808 W. 184th St	61	4
BROCEOLI, Giovanni, 7 W. 156th St	6	4
BRENNER, Johanna, 1,712 1st Av	52	3
BERMAN, Esther, 10 Lewis St	2	3
BUTLER, Elizabeth, 467 Columbus Av	45	4
BELDEN, Lizzie, Manh. State Hosp	61	3
BARRETT, John, 38 Beach St	47	3
BYRNE, Ann, 665 E. 157th St	4	4
CRUM, Josephine A., Brooklyn	48	3
CHAPIN, Ogden, 594 Grand St	48	4
CORRIGAN, James E., 58 Rutgers	56	4
CLAPPER, Margaretta B., 88 Jane	88	4
CHADSEY, John C., 226 E. 11th St	65	4
CUGGY, Loretta, 170th St. and St. Ann's Av	2	1
DIERBERGER, Lawrence, 1,160 Union Av	58	[illegible]
DORAN, Ellen, 341 E. 85th St	39	2
DOER, Annie, 1,681 Avenue A	1	4
DONOVAN, John E., 193 W. 134th St	19	3
DONNELLY, Margaret, 1,552 Br'dway	49	3
DORIS, Catharine, 149 Willis Av	66	2
DELANEY, Patrick, Springhurst	68	2
DONOHUE, Martin, Riverside Hosp	27	2
ELLISON, Elizabeth, Willard Parker Hospital	3	3
FROST, Thomas C., 345 W. 43d St	14	3
FEINBERG, Mollie, 281 Delancey St	42	4
FLOOD, Ellen, 633 E. 12th St	43	1
FORBACH, Frederick, 1,919 Prospect Av	40	[illegible]
FARRELL, Susie, Randall's Island	1	2
GRAMM, John, 76 Morton St	50	4
GLEASON, John, 28 Cherry St	24	2
GOTTGEN, Jacob, 609 W. 152d St	67	3
GRAFF, Rachel, 117 Clinton St	30	3
GRIMES, Margaret, 244 W. 10th St	35	5
GREEN, George, 542 W. 27th St	44	3
GRAMM, Frank, 76 Morton St	1	3
GRAMM, Ella, 76 Morton St	5	3
GOETZ, Pauline, 966 Trinity Av	47	2
GARTY, Bridget, 3,408 3d Av	59	2
HOOKS, Mamie, 435 E. 76th St	21	3
HEALY, James, 444 Cherry St	65	3
HOWARD, John, 212 E. 73d St	55	2
HUGHES, Ambrose, 415 E. 17th St	49	4
HEYMAN, Harris, 210 E. 7th St	38	3
HAAK, Charles, 464 W. 43d St	42	3
HOFFMAN, Anna M., 312 W. 104th St	47	3
HOUR, John, 206 E. 97th St	36	3
HONG, Young Sing, 30 Pell St	50	3
HEWITT, Ellen, 25 Gouverneur St	37	4
HEIM, Frederick, 154 3d Av	78	4
HUGHES, Henry, Montefiore Home	58	4
HINCE, Jacob, 437 E. 76th St	35	2
HUGHSON, John, 240 E. 90th St	1	3
JOHNSON, Samuel C., 244 E. 71st St	42	3
KAVANAGH, Edward F., 78 E. 108th St	43	3
KELLY, Rosie, 210 E. 10th St	4	3
KOHLER, Minnie, 95 Stanton St	32	4
KEMPTNER, Rachel, St. Joseph's Hospital	16	1
KEARNEY, Margaret A., 728 E. 142d	40	1
LOENNIG, Herman P., 123 E. 56th	6	3
LAINO, Isabella, 41 Oliver St	19	3
LABORER, Juliet, 208 E. 108th St	1	3
LOWENTHAL, Nellie, 144 W. 21st St	34	4
LEBECHELLE, Frank, St. Joseph's Hospital	30	3
LENTILHON, Rosa P. B., 48 W. 59th	25	3
MARKS, Mendel, 225 E. 81st St	60	4
MURPHY, John, 173 Perry St	27	4
MONTAGUE, Albert, St. Joseph's Hospital	28	1
MATTALINO, Rosina, 420 E. 11th St	1	2
MANEGA, Francisco, Brooklyn	66	1
MOSSA, Maria, 1,729 2d Av	2	4
McKENNA, Stephen, 549 E. 16th St	32	3
McGUIRE, Patrick, 460 W. 28th St	40	3
McGUIRE, May, 740 E. 9th St	4	4
McPARLAN, Robert, 1,986 Clinton Av	71	1
McNAMARA, Mary, Workhouse	56	1
McGRANE, Bridget, 571 1st Av	42	4
McCLUSKY, James, 611 E. 14th St	87	4
NOON, Michael, 48 Clinton Place	45	4
OPPERMAN, Georgina, 1,037 1st Av	3	3
O'CONNOR, Rose, 151 W. 63d St	51	4
PEDRO, Charles D. G., 24 Christopher	3	4
POWERS, Mary, 282 W. 117th St	35	1
PRIMKE, Maria A., 2,045 Valentine Av	64	1
REGGIO, Laura, 113 W. 96th St	24	4
RICCI, Fellipo, 50 Sullivan St	1	4
REILLY, Peter, 214 Bowery	50	3
RABINOVITZ, Julius, 320 Cherry St	24	3
ROSALINO, Antonio, 327 E. 115th St	1	5
RAGO, Salvatore, 25 Marion St	22	3
SCHMIDESKAMP, August, 204 W. 119th St	53	4
SKELTON, Mary, Manh. State Hosp	49	2
SALIGA, Andrea, 239 E. 3d St	40	1
STAPELTON, Thomas, 324 E. 59th St	50	2
SMAREO, Emma, Brooklyn	2	2
STOPPELKAM, Caroline, 376 Grand	67	3
TAYLOR, Thomas J., 82 Avenue B	37	3
TULLY, Lizzie, 143 Hudson St	31	3
TRIPI, Giovanni, 252 Elizabeth St	3	3
URSTADT, Anna F., 649 Elton Av	1	4
VETRANO, Nicola, 37 Sullivan St	37	4
WEIANT, Bert, Stony Point, N. Y	20	3
WALSH, Mary A., 308 W. 47th St	61	2
WISKON, John H., Isabella Home	79	3
WARNEFELD, Annie, 53 Market St	59	4
WANIRANEL, Lizzie, 44 St. Mark's Place	23	3
WEEKS, Charles, 13 W. 63d St	62	4
WATSON, Mary, 668 Water St	62	4
WILSON, Thomas H., 141 E. 15th St	52	3
WENC, Frieda, Riverside Hospital	1	1

Brooklyn.

Names and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
BONCKSON, John, 111 Van Brunt St	71	3
BAKER, Marie E., 207 Macon St	71	3
BRECKSTEIN, F., 620 De Kalb Av	36	4
BOERJES, H. D., 456 Central Av	48	2
BRISTOL, Catherine, 33 Humboldt St	73	3
CORCORAN, Charles F., 79 Tillary St	26	3
CASE, Franklin B., 167 Wilson St	85	4
COOK, George C., 432 Willoughby Av	45	3
CREIGHTON, John, 43 Gold St	29	2
DE SILVA, Maud R., 9 Hull St	13	4
DARSEY, Annie, 259 3d Av	60	4
DALY, Maurice, 146 Nelson St	61	3
DONNELLY, Margaret, 319 Baltic St	40	3
EISENHAUER, Katharine, 110 Maujer	27	4
EVERS, Sarah, 249 S. 9th St	57	4
EARLY, Mary, 2,164 Dean St	54	4
FISCHER, Sidney A., 12 Stanhope St	1	4
FINKEN, Kate, 1,644 St. Mark's Av	18	4
FARRELL, Eugene, St. Peter's Hospital	27	4
GERAGHTY, Maria, 131 Jefferson Av	73	3
GILMORE, Mary, 36 Ft. Greene Place	85	3
GEIER, Louis, 416 Franklin St	39	3
GIBBONS, Mary, 56 State St	1	3
HUNTINGTON, Susan M., 387 Tompkins Av	78	3
HICKEY, Jane F., 276 Hoyt St	65	3
HACKETT, Margaret, 308 Sumpter St	45	4
HOCH, Katrina, Kings County Hospital	71	3
HUTTER, Rudolph, 51 N. 1st St	3	3
HYMES, Edward, St. John's Home	5	3
HARVEY, Isaac, 19 Ashland Place	77	3
IMHORST, Mary, 426 2d St	60	3
JONES, James, Norwegian Hospital	48	3
JOHNSON, Clarence O., 246 Cleveland	2	3
KELLY, Mary, 88 St. Mark's Place	52	3
KEHOE, Rosa, 14 Carlton Av	52	3
KNORZ, Joseph, 1,051 Willoughby Av	39	2
LAKE, Jennie, 850 Kent Av	9	3
MATTHEW, Rachel P., 306 Pacific St	69	3
MENDES, George, 19 Prescott Place	39	3
MAIER, Joseph, 194 Jefferson St	25	3
MORRISEY, M., St. Peter's Hospital	47	3
MURRAY, Peter, 90 S. 9th St	17	4
MORTON, Owen S., 251 Graham Av	1	3
MEEHAN, Michael, 410 15th St	32	3
McGOWAN, William, Kings County Hospital	28	1
McCarthy, T. J., 175 Middleton St	1	3
McDONALD, Bridget, 476 Myrtle Av	73	3
NOLAN, Frances E., 818 Bergen St	17	3
O'NEILL, Peter, 207 Nassau St	67	3
O'CONNOR, Mary, 473 Ridgewood Av	60	3
O'BRIEN, Bridget, 316 Gates Av	57	3
PIEMANN, Ernest H., 98 N. 4th St	45	3
PAGNOTTA, Michael, 823 Kent Av	3	4
PECARA, Joseph, 490 Adelphi St	1	3
PAULING, Richard, 150 Patchen Av	82	3
PIDIDONE, Rosie, 380½ Pulaski St	73	3
REYONLDS, Mary E., 53 Huntington	19	3
ROGERS, Sarah E., 225 Fulton St	68	4
RYDER, Julia, Long Island State Hospital	53	2
RICHARDSON, John, Canarsie Jail	50	3
SCHWALBACH, E. F., 186 N. 10th	1	3
SMITH, Viola H., 945 St. Mark's Av	28	3
SMITH, David S., 718 Chauncey St	32	3
STROHINEYE, F., 1,229 Jefferson Av	81	3
STOLZ, William, 314 Bushwick Av	1	3
SOLLAUD, H., St. Catharine's Hosp	4	3
SMITH, Clarence, 997 Myrtle Av	1	3
SCHNISKE, Frances, 275 Tillary	5	3
STARR, Christine S., 19 Irving Place	72	2
SLODKARSKA, L., Barren Island	48	2
TOYA, Giuseppo, 31 Spencer St	82	2
TOOKER, J. B., 154 Sumner Av	45	3
TIERNEY, E., St. Catharine's Hosp	12	3
THORPE, Henry H., 9 Court St	50	3
TAYLOR, Douglas, Kings County Hospital	38	3
WHITLOCK, Alexander S., Long Island Hospital	73	3

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By BERNARD CAPES. No. 239, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"Bernard Capes is a new writer, but 'The Lake of Wine' gives evidence of great talent and not a little originality, and has won high praise. It is a brilliant historical novel, built on new lines. 'The Lake of Wine' is destined to become a popular book."—Brooklyn Standard Union.

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FINANCIAL.

West Virginia & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

To the Holders of the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated 1st April, 1890:

The West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad Company having failed to provide for the payment of the Coupons of the above-mentioned Bonds, due 1st April, 1898, we desire to give notice to the Bondholders that it is our intention to take immediate steps for the protection of their interests. To this end it is necessary for us to have control of the Bonds, and we accordingly request the holders to deposit their Bonds with us without delay.

In exchange for them we shall issue negotiable certificates (a Stock Exchange quotation for which will be applied for) in terms of an agreement bearing date 1st April, 1898, copies of which and schedules of deposit may be obtained at our office, on and after 12th April, 1898.

Prompt action is desirable, and in order that we may know to what extent we can represent the Bondholders, Bonds should be deposited with us not later than 1st May, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
Founders' Court, London, E. C., 5th April, 1898.

Holders in this country may avail of the above by depositing their bonds with us, and we recommend their doing so promptly.

The time allowed for deposit has been extended to 1st June, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall Street.
New York, May 3d, 1898.

Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
AND
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC
FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Agreement, bearing date March 9th, 1896, has become operative, as provided in Section II. thereof.

The time for the holders of the above bonds to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New York under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement has been extended to May 14th, 1898, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may then impose.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from the Union Trust Company or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
GILMER CLAPP,
} Committee.

23 Wall Street.
New York, May 5th, 1898.

To Holders of our Receipts for PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE NewYork, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company.

We are now prepared to issue Voting Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company in exchange for Receipts as above on the basis stated in the notice of said Erie Railroad Company dated March 18th, 1898.

Receipts must be surrendered to us, indorsed in blank, or "for conversion into stock."

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

SAINT LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898.

The above bonds will be paid, principal and interest, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at maturity, on May 1, 1898. Interest will cease at that date.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stock market buoyant.

Throughout Wall Street there was bullish enthusiasm yesterday, and on the Stock Exchange prices, in many instances, advanced sensationally. With the general strength there was much activity, transactions aggregating over half a million shares. Again there was in evidence (and yesterday more than ever before) the confidence that there can be no war developments adverse to the American arms and no prolongation of the conflict. Made sanguine by Commodore Dewey's magnificent achievement in Manila Bay, Wall Street is betting heavily that there is to be but one more naval battle and that that is to be another splendid victory for the American navy.

⁂

Yesterday practically every stock on the list advanced. In most of the active issues the advances were substantial. All day, without a single reaction of any consequence, prices moved upward, and the market seemed to gather new strength as it progressed. It was, in fact, just such a market as was seen last September, and the general state of Wall Street sentiment seemed to be about the same as it was then.

⁂

Commission houses were more active than they have been for a long time, and the public seemed to have taken hold of many old favorites. In some quarters there were evidences of aggressive manipulation by clever operators, and there was also selling at the advance by professionals who took the long side of the market after the news of the victory at Manila had reached the Street. But, generally speaking, the buying was of the most confident sort; there was no conservatism in it.

⁂

The day was productive of but little war news. Wall Street, however, was in nowise disconcerted by the further delay in hearing of the details of the battle at Manila and particulars as to the present state of affairs there. Apart from the war, there was much good news. Railroad earnings were uniformly excellent, and in some instances notably so. In the money market there was a tendency toward lower rates. Exchange was weaker. In the market many important financial interests were active purchasers of the stocks with which they are identified, setting an example of confidence.

Even at the unusual advance which the market has had there seems to be but little long stock for sale. There were several rapid spurts yesterday, but comparatively little stock was to be had at the higher levels.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $19,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108½@109.

⁂

In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 67¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Street Ry	2⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Mich. Central	⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf	¾	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	National Lead	½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Brook. R. T.	2⅛	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	3
Brook. Union Gas	2¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅛
Canada Southern	1	Northern Pac	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Northern Pac. pf	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	1⅛	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	2
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Peo. Gas, Chicago	1¼
Chi. Great West	¾	Reading	¾
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	¾	Reading 1st pf	2⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf	1⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & Northw	2⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Cleve., Lor. & W.	⅝	St. Paul & Om.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Southern Pac	½
Consol. Gas	5	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Des. M. & Ft. D.	1⅝	Texas Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf	¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Union Pacific pf	1½
Gen. Electric	⅞	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	½
Great. North. pf.	5	U. S. Leather	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	⅞
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber	1
Kan. City, P. & G.	1½	Wabash pf	⅞
Laclede Gas	1	West. Chi. St.	5⅝
Lake Shore	2½	West. Union Tel	1⅛
Louis. & Nash	1⅝		
Manhattan Cons	4⅛		

Stock Declined.

P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....1

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. genl.	1	L. & Nash. genl. 6s	1½
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Manhattan 4s	1¼
B. & O. 1st, Parks Bch	2½	Mid. of N. J. 1st	2
Brook. R. T. 5s	2½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
Canada South. 2d	2½	Mo. Pacific 3d	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¾	Mobile & Ohio genl.	4
Cent. of Ga. genl. 5s	1	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	6
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con	1½	Nor. & W. con	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1	Or. Imp. cn. 5s, all in. pd	2
Chi. Gas. L. Co. 1st	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st	1
Col. & 9th Av. 1st	1	Rio G. West. 4s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	2	S. Pac. Ariz. 1st	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. in	2
Ind., D. & W. 1st	2½	U.P., D. & G. 1st t.r.	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	1	W. 1st Det. & Chi.	3⅝
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	2
		Wis. Cent. 1st. t. r.	2¼

Bond Declined.

Lake Erie & Western 2d.....1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $220,009,518; balance, $9,106,970; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,500,479.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days, and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅞ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94 5-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows; Chicago—15c discount. Boston—12½@15c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 58¾; Illinois Central, ¾, to 104½; New York Central, ¾, to 117; St. Paul, ¼, to 94⅞; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 85. Declined—Reading, ⅜, to 9. Atchison sold at 12⅛, Erie at 13, and Pennsylvania at 59⅛. British consols declined ⅛ to 111 1-16, for money and 111⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,682,000, circulation increased £250,000, bullion increased £1,932,074, "other" securities decreased £167,000, "other" deposits increased £1,314,000, public deposits decreased £222,000, note reserve increased £1,759,000, Government securities decreased £4,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 44.50 per cent., as compared with 41.71 per cent. last week, against a decline from 51.91 per cent. to 51.60 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 36,600,000f. Treasury accounts current decreased 53,375,000f, gold on hand increased 1,875,000f, bills discounted decreased 64,775,000f, silver on hand increased 2,975,000f.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.30, in Madrid at 111, in Lisbon at 76, and in Rome at 107.17. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 92½c, and exchange on London was 25f 34c.

SUGAR TRUST WAR STILL ON.

An officer of the Sugar Trust authorizes the following:

"There has been no settlement with the outside refineries and the interests actively competing against the Sugar Trust, nor is any settlement contemplated. It may suit some Wall Street purposes to have people believe otherwise, but it is just as well that the public should know the actual state of affairs."

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

The engagement of $1,250,000 gold for importation by Lazard Frères brings up the grand total imported or engaged abroad since Feb. 25 to over $72,000,000. So far this week Lazard Frères have arranged for imports of $3,250,000.

The exchange market was easier yesterday, although the inquiry for bills continued light. Actual demand rates and cables declined slightly.

FLOWER STOCKS BUOYANT.

The Flower stocks—Rock Island, People's Gas and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—were all conspicuous yesterday. Rock Island was particularly strong, attracting much attention by its race with St. Paul. The stock sold up above 93, crossing St. Paul and gaining over 3 points for the day. About 35,000 shares were traded in. People's Gas sold up to 95, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit above 40. Rock Island's strength throughout the recent weakness and its ready response to the general buoyancy of the market have won for it many friends.

Since the return from abroad of ex-Gov. Flower, his stocks have been notably strong. The Governor has taken such optimistic views of the general situation, believing that even though Spain should make a show of resistance against the United States the war could not adversely affect American business interests, that his friends have been inspired with much confidence. Rock Island's recent advance has been due to buying by the larger interests identified with the property. The road's magnificent earnings for the month of April, which increased over $300,000, give evidence of the condition of the property.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY.

West Chicago Street Railway jumped into prominence yesterday, advancing to and closing at 93¼, a gain of nearly 6 points for the day. Chicago houses were buyers of the stock, and there were also purchases by local commission brokers. From gossip now to be heard it would appear that some local investors have just awakened to the fact that West Chicago is a 6 per cent. stock that is selling considerably below par, and that even after paying the 6 per cent. dividends the company shows a surplus. From the character of some of the buying yesterday it would appear that strong New York interests are kindly disposed toward the property.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Tennessee Coal and Iron attracted attention by its activity and strength yesterday. The stock sold up to and closed at 22⅝, making a gain of 1 point for the day. Just now Wall Street is hearing much favorable talk on Tennessee Coal and Iron. The company's recent sales of coal to the Government are said to be enormous, and large enough to afford profits greater than have been made on any single transaction for years. It is understood that some of the insiders have formed a new pool, and Wall Street people having the confidence of these interests quote them as talking 50 for the stock.

A BLOCK OF LACLEDE GAS.

From a reliable source comes the statement that 10,000 shares of Laclede Gas have of late been bought by an important New York financial institution which has recently investigated the standing of the company and has found that it has a practical monopoly of the gas field of St. Louis. The purchaser of this block of stock is the same institution that went into Brooklyn Union Gas and East River Gas, on both of which transactions it made extraordinarily large profits, and whose investment in Equitable Gas afforded it still greater gains. There is already much Laclede Gas owned by New York investors, but this is probably the first large block to be acquired by a financial institution.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

There have been indications of late of quiet absorption of Chicago Great Western. The buying is understood to have been for foreign interests already largely identified with the company. It has been known for some time that the English stockholders are very much pleased with the showing which the company has been making, and some of the most important of these are said to have seized upon the recent low level of the American stock market to increase their investment holdings of Chicago Great Western.

WESTERN GROCERY TRADE.

Wholesale grocers are practically unanimous in the report that their sales last week were the largest of any single week since 1893. The shipping departments of many of them have worked nights in order to keep abreast of the business, and at that are several days behind their orders. The activity extends to the entire list, and, in the language of a leading merchant, "retailers and consumers are buying right and left." With the activity has come a rising scale of prices, which extends to a majority of the articles on the list, and apparently is in each instance the result of legitimate conditions.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Increase of $44,426 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for March.

American Malting Company's common and preferred stocks admitted to dealing in unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Election of Albert O. Brown to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Further adjournment of Sloss Iron and Steel Company's meeting to May 10.

Strength of American shares in London. Cables stating that closing on the Street was buoyant.

Reduction in Bank of Bombay's rate of discount from 13 to 12 per cent.

Increase of $104,670 in New York, Chicago and St. Louis surplus earnings for the year 1897.

Declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent. and 5 per cent. extra on Standard Oil shares.

Signing of the Baltimore and Ohio plan of reorganization by all interests. Stock to be assessed 20 per cent.

Advance of 6 per cent. in gold premium at Madrid to 111, against 105 Wednesday, and 89.60 a week ago.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases:

Alabama, Great Southern	$6,328
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	50,422
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	23,862
Canadian Pacific	106,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	34,056
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,000
Chicago Great Western	26,468
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,796
Evansville & Indianapolis	964
Evansville & Terre Haute	8,293
Lake Erie & Western	5,943
Mexican National	9,482
Minneapolis & St. Louis	12,519
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	21,665
Missouri Pacific	172,000
Central Branch	8,000
New York, Ontario & Western	5,316
Ohio River	1,641
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,558
Pittsburg & Western	28,359
St. Louis & San Francisco	22,980
St. Louis Southwestern	9,886
Southern Railway	46,601
Southern Ry., Memphis Division	10,699
Toledo & Ohio Central	3,712
Wabash	86,446
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9,555

⁂

Mexican Central showed a decrease of $5,176.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions yesterday in the outside security market were confined chiefly to the stocks of the industrial group. Contrary to expectations, Standard Oil stock advanced in face of an announcement that there was a reduction of 2 per cent. in the extra dividend for the quarter, making the full amount 8 instead of 10 per cent., as heretofore. Its high figure for the day was 392. Malt common and preferred constituted another feature of the day's business, an advance of 4 points being made very rapidly on the news that these stocks are now listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Transactions in both were large in volume. Electro-Pneumatic made an improvement, closing at 1¼ bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	87	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	57
Union Ferry bonds	99	101

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	29
Amsterdam preferred	64	66
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	101½
Columbus Gas	84	88
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co., (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on)	104	104⅝
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	149
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80½	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	75
Glucose common	44¼	45
Glucose preferred	96	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	83	86
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	28½	29½
Malt preferred	76	78
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	23¾	25
National Biscuit pf.	83	85
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	7	11
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	391	392
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
Wagner Car Company	156	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅜
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

By the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, on May 31, by check.

By the American Cotton Oil Company, 3 per cent. on preferred capital stock, payable June 1, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid by check to stockholders of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company on May 16.

The Central Trust Company gives notice to holders of their receipts for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent. first mortgage extension and collateral bonds, and the 5 per cent. thirty-year debenture bonds, due 1921, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company that they are now prepared to deliver the new 4 per cent. general mortgage ninety-year gold bonds and to make the cash payments as stated in said receipts on presentation and surrender of the same at their office.

The announcement of the West Side Bank will be found in another column.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$213,324,998
Gold reserve	181,240,388
Net silver	5,798,818
United States notes in the Treasury	30,848,383
Treasury notes of 1890	2,635,807
Total receipts this day	990,104
Total receipts this month	4,667,666
Total receipts this year	345,594,016
Total expenditures this day	1,111,000
Total expenditures this month	5,824,000
Total expenditures this year	353,497,195
Deposits in National banks	28,104,263
National bank notes received for redemption	173,737
Government receipts from customs	234,679
Internal revenue	675,546
Miscellaneous	79,878

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¾@56¼. Sales of 20,000 ounces at 56.

Bar silver in London at 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 366,093.67 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Kingston & P. Iron	.15
Alta	.12	La Crosse	.13
Belcher	.13	Leadville	.08
Best & Belcher	.27	Little Chief	.13
Breece	.40	Mexican	.10
Brunswick	.10	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.06	Plymouth Con	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.45	Standard Con	1.55
Enterprise Min. Co.	.65	Union Con	.14
Father de Smet	.14	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.20	Yellow Jacket	.09

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.40
Best & Belcher	.25	Occidental	.90
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con	.13	Potosi	.20
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.00
Chollar	.20	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Crown Point	.08	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Sierra Nevada	.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Standard	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Small Hopes	.80
Com. T. Co. scrip	.08	Union Con	.10
Crescent	.04	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.07	Yellow Jacket	.05
Deadwood Terra	.75	Argentum Juanita	.20
Eureka Con	.10	Alamo	.02
Father de Smet	.17	Anaconda	.20
Gould & Curry	.18	Cripple Creek Con	.07
Hale & Norcross	.42	Creede & C. Creek	.03
Homestake	40.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.20
Iron Silver	.45	Mollie Gibson	.23
Julia Con	.01	Mount Rosa	.11
Kingston & Pemb	.10	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.16	Portland	.85
Leadville Con	.08	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.14	Union	.02
Mexican	.10	Work	.02
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.05	Jefferson	.02¾
Alamo	.01¾	Justine	.08
Anaconda	.34½	Lillie	.80
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Cripple Creek Con	.08¼	Mt. Rosa	.12½
Cannon Ball	.004½	Old Gold	.002½
Elkton	.70	Pilgrim	.003
Garfield Gr	.06½	Portland	.07
Golden Fleece	.24	Sentinel	.006
Gold Magnet	.002	St. F. Cariboo	2.62½
Havana	.75	Union	.09¾
Isabella	.20¾	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Japan	2.50	Yukon	.10

On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .23, 500 Bullion at .22, 300 Best & Belcher at .32, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 600 Little Chief at .15, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Portland at .95, and 100 Sierra Nevada at .70.

On the Mining Exchange, 16,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01¾@.02@.01¾, 5,200 Anaconda at .33⅛@.35, 200 Anchoria Leland at .61@.75, 21,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08@.08½@.08¼, 57,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.005 buyer 10 @.004¾, 700 Elkton at .71¼@.71¾, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .06@.06½, 1,200 Golden Fleece at .25@.24, 25,000 Gold Magnet at .004 buyer 10 @.005 buyer 30 @.004½ buyer 30, 600 Havana at .75@.75¼, 1,900 Isabella at .21@.21¼@.21, 11,000 Jefferson at .02⅝@.03½, 24,100 Justine at .02½@.03½, 1,500 Lillie at .87 buyer 30, 3,000 Mount Rosa at .12@.12¼, 31,000 Old Gold at .003½@.004 buyer 10 @.003½, 2,000 Portland at .89@.90 buyer 30, 89,000 Sentinel at .009 buyer 30 @.01½ buyer 60 @.006@.008 buyer 30, 1,000 Union at .10½, and 8,000 Work at .02½. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 5 Osceola at 41 and 10 Tamarack at 149.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Merchants' Ex.	116
German American	112	New Amsterdam	245
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	108

There was a sale of 2 shares of America at 350.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 5.—Speculative attention was given largely to Montana to-day, and the stock put nearly 4 points more to its credit. Butte was also bought by strong people, and gained about a point. The coppers, as a class, were fairly active and strong. The railroads sympathised with the general movement, fair gains being made in each instance. The list throughout was considerably broader than it had been in some time.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	221½
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	112	112½
Fitchburg pf.	98½	99
Maine Central	125	..
Old Colony	187	..
Oregon Short Line	29	30½
West End	82½	83
Wisconsin Central	1½	—
Wisconsin Central pf.	3	—

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¾	2
Arnold	12½	..
Atlantic	26	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.10
Boston & Montana	189¼	190
Butte & Boston	25¼	25⅝
Calumet & Hecla	530	540
Centennial	12⅛	12½
Franklin	11	12
Gold Coin Mines	1	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	41¼	42¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5 3-16	5⅜
Quincy	108	110
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	152	154
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	21	21½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	259	..
Dominion Coal	18¾	19
Dominion Coal pf.	102	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	65½	66¾
General Electric	34½	35
General Electric pf.	85	90
Illinois Steel	45	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.60
New England Telephone	125	127
Philadelphia Company	31	33
Pullman Palace Car	178	178¾
United States Oil	..	13
United States Rubber	18¾	19½
Westinghouse Electric	21½	22½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Chicago securities went up in sympathy with Wall Street today. North Chicago, which opened at 195½, went to 203, where it closed. Diamond Match jumped from 130 to 134, and closed there. West Chicago started in at 90 for ex dividend and 91¾ cash. The price touched 92⅝ for account, ex dividend, and closed at 92. Lake Street Elevated opened at 13, fell off ½, and advanced, after some balking, to 13½, where it closed. Biscuit common ranged from 24½ to 25, closing at 24⅞; the preferred improved from 84½ to 85, closing there. Chicago City Railway sold from 230 to 233, and South Side Elevated was up to 62. Chicago Edison was at 132½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	132½
National Biscuit Co. com	24⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	84½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	5½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	31½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	230½
N. Chicago St. R. R.	198½
W. Chicago Street R. R.	*92
South Side El. R. R.	60½
Lake Street El.	13
Lake Street El. t. ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. Car Line	20

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The market was more active and stronger, in sympathy with New York. There was a better feeling, and the buying, for the most part, was for good accounts. A feature was the demand of Pennsylvania Railroad for account of London. The stock sold up from 56 to 57⅝. Lehigh Valley was steady, and there was good buying of the Choctaws. The iron and steel stocks were dull, but firm. The street railway stocks all showed better support. Union Traction advanced to 15¼, Philadelphia Traction from 80 to 81, and Electric and People's 4s from 81 to 82. Baltimore Consolidated was in demand, and rose to 23¼. In the late trading Citizens' Passenger Railway of Indianapolis advanced from 24 to 30. It was bid up by friends of the property, believed to be on the outlook for a harmonious election. Pennsylvania Heat receipts were stronger, as were also the bonds. United Gas Improvement continued to go up, and it rose from 111⅝ to 112½. Welsbach was fractionally higher, at 45, and Marsden was firm and rose to 5⅝. The bond market was fairly active and stronger.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22½	23
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	26⅞	26⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅛	66⅝
Pennsylvania	57½	57⅝
Reading t. c.	9½	9⅝
Reading 1st pf.	21⅝	22
Reading 2d pf	11 3-16	11 5-16
St. Paul	93	93¼
W. N. Y. & Penn.	34	34¼
Metropolitan Railway	147½	148½
Philadelphia Traction	80⅝	81
Baltimore Cons	23¼	23½
Union Traction	15½	15¼
Electric Storage	19½	21
Electric Storage pf	21½	23½
United Gas Improvement	112½	112⅝
Welsbach Light	44⅞	45
American E. L.	3⅞	4½
New Jersey Traction	45	45½
Marsden	5⅝	6
Choctaw	10½	11
Choctaw pf	30⅝	31
Reading G. 4s	82½	82⅝
Electric & P. 4s	81⅝	82
Equitable Gas 5s	104½	104⅝
Cons. T., Pittsburg	14	14¼
Cons. T., Pittsburg pf.	45⅞	46½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

100 shares Reading Company, common, $50 each, 18⅛.

$3,000 United States 4 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1907, interest January, April, July, and October, 108⅝.

$1,200 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company consolidated, 4 per cent. debenture bonds, 1903, interest April and October, 1 of $1,000 and 2 of $100 each, 144⅝.

2 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 186⅝.

3 shares Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad Company, $100 each, 165.

8 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 253.

3 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 91⅝.

12 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 104½.

1 share Merchants' National Bank, $50, 150½.

1 share Mechanics' National Bank, $25, 185.

1 share Consolidated Gas Company, $100, 183½.

1 share Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25, 890.

3 shares Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, $50 each, 188.

4 shares Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, $50 each, 186.

75 shares Equitable Trust Company of New London, Conn., $100 each, $75 lot.

500 shares Interstate Land and Canal Company, preferred, $100 each, $1 per share.

500 shares Interstate Land and Canal Company, common, $100 each, 50c per share.

200 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, (Guaranty Trust Company of New York, temporary receipts,) $100 each, 180⅜.

10 shares Hide and Leather National Bank, $100 each, 85.

12,500 shares Gold Creek, Nevada, Mining Company, (hypothecated,) $1 each, 4c per share.

25 shares New York Heat, Light and Power Company, (Washington Trust Company receipt,) $100 each, 10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.16	.17
Alpha Con	.08	.03
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.27	.28
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.15	.14
Challenge Con	.11	.11
Chollar	.21	.23
Confidence	.40	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.59	.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.21	.22
Hale & Norcross	.48	.47
Justice	.08	.07
Kentuck Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental Con	1.00	1.05
Ophir	.39	.40
Overman	.03	.02
Potosi	.22	.24
Savage	.13	.14
Sierra Nevada	.60	.62
Silver Hill	.05	..
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.05	.06

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝; drafts—Sight, 7½; telegraph, 10.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2	1¾	2⅛
Anaconda	35	45	33	39
Anchoria	65	75	61	78
Argentum	24½	25	23⅞	24
Battle Mountain	15	17	13⅞	18
Consolidated	7½	8¼	8	8⅜
Elkton	74½	74⅝	71⅝	71⅞
El Paso	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Gibson	22	24	23	25
Gold Coin	91	95	89½	92¼
Gold King	53	54	48	52
Golden Fleece	24	28	24	28
Garfield Con	14½	14⅞	14⅝	15
Isabella	21½	21⅞	21	21½
Jefferson	3½	4	2½	4½
Lillie	84	87½	84	85
Matao	14½	14⅞	14	14⅞
Moon Anchor	68⅝	69½	68	68½
Pharmacist	5	5½	5	6
Portland	89⅞	89⅞	89	89¼
Rawlings	16	17	15⅞	18
Rosa	12	12½	12	12½
Union	10½	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Work	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅞

Broker Stokes Exonerated.

The trial before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange of Broker Charles Stokes for conducting operations on the "bucket shop" plan lasted four hours yesterday afternoon. Considerable testimony was listened to, and the committee decided that the charge could not be sustained. Mr. Stokes is very popular among the members of the Stock Exchange, on the floor of which he has been known for over eighteen years.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
WEST SIDE BANK
at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,057,889.55
Overdrafts		123.80
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		129,044.56
Other real estate		46,630.98
Stocks and bonds		403,713.63
Specie		312,807.06
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		356,103.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$192,638.23	
Other items carried as cash	8,200.78	
		200,839.01
		$3,506,651.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	97,158.34
Due depositors	2,842,648.40
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	116,844.30
	$3,506,651.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of the West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of May, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co. REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the THIRD INSTALMENT OF 15 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on MAY 9TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1898.

F. P. Olcott,
Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, CHAS. C. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company

5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds.

5% 30-Year Debenture Bonds, due 1921.

Holders of our receipts for the above-mentioned Bonds are hereby notified that we are prepared to deliver the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage 90-Year Gold Bonds, and to make the cash payments as stated in said receipts, on presentation and surrender thereof at our office.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 WALL STREET.
New York, May 6, 1898.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1898.
The Bankers & Brokers'
Organization is actively Enrolling
RECRUITS
for their Regiment at Room G
Mills Building.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1898.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, April 27, 1898.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on and after May 16th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30th, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

West Chicago Street R'd Co.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable May 16th, 1898, at the office of the Company, 54 Wall St., to stockholders of record at the close of business May 5th, 1898.

Transfer books will be reopened May 17th, 1898.

L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

German Exchange Bank.
New York, May 5th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held this day the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

M. J. Adrian,	Geo. Storm,
B. G. Amend,	John Schnugg,
S. Bergmann,	Henry Weiler,
A. Dooper,	C. Wynen,
Sol. Mehrbach,	Jos. Schaeffler,
Chas. L. Adrian.	

Mr. M. J. Adrian was re-elected President, and Mr. B. G. Amend was re-elected Vice President.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

New York, May 6th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Distributing Company will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 1,404 and 1,405, Lords Court Building, William Street and Exchange Place, New York, on Tuesday, May 17th, at twelve o'clock noon

N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company at Dunmore, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, prox., between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. The transfer books will be closed from May 28th to June 8th, both days inclusive. MORRIS B. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 5, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	103	50	Adams Express	101	102	101	102	[illegible]
19¼	20	650	American Cotton Oil	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	[illegible]
73½	75	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	[illegible]
28¾	29	4,850	Am. Malting Co.	25	28⅜	25	28⅜	[illegible]
76¾	78	1,250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	77½	78	76⅝	77	[illegible]
124	130	10	American Express	127½	127½	127½	127½	[illegible]
10¾	10⅞	2,841	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11	10¾	10¾	[illegible]
27½	27⅞	610	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27	27	27	27	[illegible]
132¼	132⅜	88,222	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128¾	133	128¼	132¼	[illegible]
110½	114	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110¾	111	110⅝	111	[illegible]
90	92	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	[illegible]
109	109¼	21,140	American Tobacco	108¼	110¼	107½	109¼	[illegible]
116	119	247	Am. Tobacco pf.	117	117	117	117	[illegible]
35	37	100	Ann Arbor pf.	35	35	35	35	[illegible]
12	12¼	800	At., T. & S. F.	12	12	12	12	[illegible]
28¼	28⅜	12,354	At., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅝	28⅝	27¼	28¼	[illegible]
17¼	17⅜	1,052	Baltimore & Ohio	17	18	17	17½	[illegible]
6½	7½	76	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	7	6½	7	[illegible]
3⅛	3¼	8,720	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3¼	[illegible]
40	40⅛	11,205	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39½	40⅛	39	40	[illegible]
118	119	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	116¼	118	116¼	118	[illegible]
50	50¼	965	Canada Southern	49	50	49	50	[illegible]
83	83½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	83	84	82½	84	[illegible]
20¾	20⅞	4,965	Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20⅝	20	20¾	[illegible]
156	164	83	Chicago & Alton	152½	155	152½	155	[illegible]
97¾	97⅞	30,978	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	96⅝	98⅜	96⅝	98	[illegible]
105½	107½	300	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	106⅜	107	106½	107	[illegible]
12⅝	12⅞	7,680	Chi. Great West.	11½	12¾	11½	12⅝	[illegible]
9	10	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8½	9	8½	9	[illegible]
92⅞	93	44,309	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	92	93⅛	91⅝	93	[illegible]
142¼	143½	192	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	143	143	143	143	[illegible]
123¾	124¼	5,148	Chicago & Northw.	122⅝	124½	122	124	[illegible]
..	..	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	171	171	171	171	[illegible]
93	93⅛	87,125	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	90½	93⅜	90½	93	[illegible]
8	8½	8	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅜	7⅞	7½	7⅝	[illegible]
28	29	835	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	[illegible]
29⅞	30	2,785	C., C., C. & St. L.	29¾	30	29¾	30	[illegible]
13⅛	13¼	2,900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12½	13¼	12½	13¼	[illegible]
48½	50	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	[illegible]
21¼	22	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21½	21½	21½	21½	[illegible]
6½	6¾	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6½	6½	6½	[illegible]
185	186	2,446	Consolidated Gas	181½	186	181½	185½	[illegible]
32¾	33½	100	Consolidated Ice	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	[illegible]
109	110	489	Del. & Hudson	108⅜	109¾	108⅜	109⅞	[illegible]
46⅛	46½	850	Denver & R. G. pf.	46	46½	46	46½	[illegible]
11¾	12½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	[illegible]
120	125	25	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	122	122	122	122	[illegible]
..	..	60	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	[illegible]
34½	34⅝	2,275	Erie 1st pf.	34	34¾	34	34⅝	[illegible]
16¾	17½	250	Erie 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
40	48	235	Evans & T. H. pf.	41	41	41	41	[illegible]
34½	34⅝	3,230	General Electric	34	34¾	34	34⅝	[illegible]
154½	158	210	Great Northern pf.	155	155	155	155	[illegible]
22	25	800	Hawaiian Sugar	20	21½	20	21½	[illegible]
102	102¾	1,038	Illinois Central	101	102	101	102	[illegible]
52	55	70	Illinois Steel Co.	55	55	49¾	49⅞	[illegible]
18	19¼	750	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19	19¼	18½	18½	[illegible]
45¼	45½	610	Laclede Gas	44½	45¼	44½	45⅛	[illegible]
15	15⅛	25	Lake Erie & West.	14¼	14¾	14½	14¾	[illegible]
72	73	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	[illegible]
183	185	100	Lake Shore	182½	182½	182½	182½	[illegible]
40	50	80	Long Island	40	40	40	40	[illegible]
52⅜	52½	15,590	Louisville & Nashville	51¾	52¼	51½	52⅜	[illegible]
102⅜	102⅝	22,002	Manhattan Con	99	102¾	98½	102½	[illegible]
147⅞	148¼	8,398	Metropolitan St. Ry.	146¼	148	145½	148	[illegible]
105	105½	1,140	Michigan Central	104	105⅝	104	104⅞	[illegible]
26½	27½	400	Minn. & St. L.	26	27	26	27	[illegible]
51½	53	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	50½	51¼	50½	51⅛	[illegible]
64	64⅞	200	Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	[illegible]
11¼	11½	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11¼	11	11¼	[illegible]
34⅜	34½	710	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34½	34	34½	[illegible]
30⅜	31	9,960	Missouri Pacific	28⅝	31	28⅝	30⅜	[illegible]
27½	29	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	[illegible]
32	32⅜	648	National Lead Co.	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	[illegible]
18	18½	800	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	[illegible]
94	94½	1,380	New Jersey Central	93	94	93	94	[illegible]
114½	114⅝	12,941	New York Central	113¼	114⅝	112⅝	114½	[illegible]
184	185½	111	N. Y., N. H. & H.	184¾	185¼	184¾	185½	[illegible]
81	82½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	81	81	81	81	[illegible]
30¼	31½	100	N. Y., S. & W. pf., cts.	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	[illegible]
49½	49⅞	2,280	Norfolk & West. pf.	50	50	48¾	49½	[illegible]
5½	5⅝	2,150	North American	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
26¼	26½	9,463	Northern Pacific	26	26½	25⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
66¼	66⅜	20,452	Northern Pacific pf.	65⅝	66⅝	65	66¼	[illegible]
15⅛	15¼	1,725	Ontario & Western	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	[illegible]
30½	31	1,005	Oregon Imp., all in. pd.	29½	30	29½	30	[illegible]
27	27¼	8,585	Pacific Mail	26	27¼	26	27	[illegible]
115	115½	8,992	Pennsylvania R. R.	112½	115	112½	115	[illegible]
1⅛	1¼	840	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]
94⅞	95	9,576	People's Gas, Chicago	93⅛	95	93⅝	94⅞	[illegible]
64	66	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	64	64	64	[illegible]
176	179	25	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	175	175	175	[illegible]
18⅜	18½	2,700	Reading	17¾	18⅝	17¾	18⅜	[illegible]
43⅜	44	8,075	Reading 1st pf.	42	43½	41½	43⅜	[illegible]
22⅝	22¾	1,185	Reading 2d pf.	21¾	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	[illegible]
..	..	2	Rio Grande West. pf.	54	54	54	54	[illegible]
117	119	100	R., W. & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	[illegible]
53	55	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	53	52	53	[illegible]
18	19	800	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	18	17	18	[illegible]
6⅝	7	868	St. L. & S. F.	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
57½	58	721	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	57⅝	56½	57⅝	[illegible]
26⅝	26¾	910	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	[illegible]
9½	10½	50	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	[illegible]
73⅞	74	1,010	St. Paul & Omaha	72	74	72	74	[illegible]
14¼	15	600	Southern Pacific	14	14⅜	14	14½	[illegible]
8½	8⅞	621	Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	[illegible]
28½	28⅝	8,570	Southern Railway pf.	27¾	28⅜	27¾	28½	[illegible]
4	4½	100	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	[illegible]
22⅝	22¾	2,638	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22	22⅝	21½	22⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	11	700	Texas Pacific	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	[illegible]
169	170	210	Third Avenue	170	170	170	170	[illegible]
22	22¼	6,850	Union Pacific	21⅜	22⅝	21⅝	22	[illegible]
56¾	56⅞	44,848	Union Pacific pf.	55½	56⅝	55½	56⅝	[illegible]
6⅝	6¾	1,800	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	[illegible]
6½	6¾	100	United States Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	[illegible]
61¾	62	1,135	U. S. Leather pf.	62	62¼	61½	61½	[illegible]
19	19¼	415	United States Rubber	18	19	18	19	[illegible]
68¼	69	715	U. S. Rubber pf.	68⅝	69	68⅝	69	[illegible]
17¼	17¾	1,885	Wabash pf.	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17⅛	[illegible]
113	118	2	Wells-Fargo Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	[illegible]
93¼	93½	8,400	West Chi. St., ex div.	91	93¾	91	93¾	[illegible]
89⅞	90	6,527	Western Union Tel.	88¼	90	88¼	89⅞	[illegible]
Sales		538,847						

Silver.

56	57	20,000	Bullion certificates	56	56	56	56	—1⅜

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	80
4s, r., 1907	108	108⅞	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¼	5½	N. Y., S. & W. certfs.	12½	13½
4s, c., 1907	108½	109½	Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	120	125	*Norfolk So.	62	66
4s, r., 1925	121	122	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	104	108	Nor. & West.	13	14
4s, c., 1925	121	122	Eighth Avenue	300	330	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, r., 1904	110	111	Erie	13	14	*Omaha & St. L.	5	8
5s, c., 1904	110	111	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	Ont. Mining	3½	6
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..	*Flint & P. M.	9	11	Ore. R. & N.	47	49
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	*F. & P. M. pf.	32	..	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68½	70
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	6	14	Oregon S. L.	28	30¼
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	110	140	*Harlem	322	340	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Homestake	44	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	46¾
Ann Arbor	11	13	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	167	..
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Iowa Central	8¼	8⅝	*Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4½	5	Iowa Central pf.	27	30	Quicksilver	1½	2½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	2½	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	64	Kanawha & Mich.	4	6	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
*Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½	*Rio Grande W.	23	25
Central Pacific	12½	13	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	*Rio G. W. pf.	50	60
Chi. & Alton pf.	164	..	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	6¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	49	53	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. L. S. W.	4¼	4¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	21	..	Laclede Gas pf.	85	87½	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	19	24¾	Lake Shore certfs.	181	..	St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	85
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	25	30	*Mah. Coal R.	128	..	St. P., M. & M.	131½	134
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	..	*Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..	Manhattan Beach	3	5	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Md. Coal pf.	43	55	*T. P. Land Tr.	6	6⅛
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mexican Central	4⅝	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6	6½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	81½	85	*Twin City R. T.	..	22
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	25	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Express	39	41
Com. Cable	160	180	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Wabash	6¾	7½
Consol. Coal	38	44	Morris & Essex	170	172	West. Union Beef.	4	5
Consol. Ice pf.	87½	90	*N. C. & St. L.	60	78	W. & L. E. $1 asst. paid	1⅞	2
Del., L. & W.	..	160	Nat. Lead pf.	104	108	W. & L. E. pf $1 ass. paid	8⅞	11
Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	Nat. Starch	5	6	Wis. Cent.	1½	4
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83	Wis. Cent. pf.	3	8
Detroit Gas	48	52	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
			New Central C.	6¾	7¼			
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
39,490	Am. Sug. Ref.	128⅜	133	128⅜	132¾
1,260	Am. Tobacco	108⅜	110	108	109⅞
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	11	11	11
30	A., T. & S. F.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼
880	Brook. R. T.	38⅞	40⅛	38⅞	40
14,460	Chi., B. & Q.	97	98⅞	96⅞	98¼
19,620	C., Mil. & St. P.	92	93⅛	91⅞	93⅛
4,990	C., R. I. & Pac.	90¼	93⅛	90⅛	93
10	Chi. & Northw.	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
10	Ches. & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
310	Gen. Electric	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝
2,050	Louis. & Nash.	51¾	52⅜	51½	52⅜
3,690	Manhattan	99	102½	98½	102⅜
8,760	Mo. Pacific	28⅝	31	28⅝	31
70	N. Y. Central	114⅛	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝
270	Nor. Pacific	26	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝
370	Nor. Pacific pf.	65⅝	66⅜	65	66⅜
1,780	People's Gas	93⅞	95	93⅞	95
660	Reading	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
80	Reading 1st pf.	42¼	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
100	Tenn. C. & I.	22	22½	22	22½
90	Union Pacific	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞
2,640	Union Pac. pf.	55½	57	55½	57
90	West. Union	89	90	89	90
6,730					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	C. & O. 4½s	77	77½	77	77½
4,000	O. Imp. 5s, ctfs.	56½	57	56½	57
0,000	Reading 4s	82	82⅝	82	82⅝
2,000	St.L. & I.M. 2d.	102½	102½	102½	102½
6,000	U.P., D.& G.1st.	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
2,000					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ura-Pain Company of Yonkers, to deal medicines; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—George B. Wray, Robert L. Calkins, Charles M. Wray, Yonkers.

Granite Company, of New York, to build stone structures; capital $10,000. Directors—Robert Logan, omas Findlay, and Robert L. Findlay of rough of Brooklyn.

iquor Trades Review Company of New City, to publish a newspaper to be own as The Liquor Trades Review; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Francis P. l, John J. Prial, and John Fanning ally, New York City.

st Canada Water Works Company of ; capital stock, $500,000. Directors— S. Carter, William S. Bacot, and John acot, East Orange, N. J.; George L. , Jersey City, and Edward D. Mat- Theodore Avery, and Robert C.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000....83
1,000....83½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
4,000....88⅝
500....88¾
8,000....88⅝
5,000....88⅝
8,000....88⅝
50,000....88⅞
10,000....88⅞
60,000....88⅞
20,000....88⅞
20,000....89
10,000....89
500....89
38,000....89¼
30,000....89¼
Adjustment 4s
10,000....60½
1,000....60⅝
5,000....60⅝
500....60⅝
2,000....60¾
500....61
18,000....60⅝
8,000....60⅞
49,000....61
5,000....61¼
20,000....61⅛
13,000....61¼
20,000....61⅛
16,000....61¼
5,000....61⅛
2,000....61⅛
10,000....61
18,000....61⅛
55,000....61¼
20,000....61
37,000....61⅛
80,000....61¼
15,000....61⅛
5,000....61⅛
10,000....61¼
10,000....61⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
20,000....102
10,000....102½
10,000....102½
8,000....103
6,000....103
5,000....103¼
12,000....103
10,000....103⅛
10,000....103
15,000....103½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
7,000....118½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
10,000....93½
5,000....94
10,000....94½
5,000....95
16,000....95½
8,000....95¼
6,000....95⅛
Canada So 1st 5s
5,000....108⅜
Canada Southern 2d
3,000....107½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
6,000....86
Central of N J Gen 5s
2,000....112¼
Cent Pac Ext 5s, Speyer & Co Certfs
6,000....101⅜
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
2,000....77½
25,000....77½
2,000....77½
2,000....77⅜
28,000....77½
15,000b3....77¼
14,000....77¼
15,000....77⅛
10,000....77½
1,000....78
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000s20f....112¼
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s
10,000....100¼
Chic, B & Q Con 7s
5,000....115
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
5,000....97½
3,000....98
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000....102
1,000....102½
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
3,000....104
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 5s
1,000....82
Refunding 6s
1,000....100
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
10,000....105½
Chic Term Tran 4s
2,000....82½
5,000....82½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
4,000....99
Col Midland 2-4s
10,000....60
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000....117
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
5,000....90½
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
2,000....88
5,000....88½
4,000....89
44,000....88⅞
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
10,000....55
5,000....56
5,000....56½
10,000....57
Total sales

Flint & P M 6s
5,000....112½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000....99
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
2,000....101
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st
2,000....96½
Int & Gt Northern 3d
3,000....45
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000....96
Kansas City & Pac 1st
1,000....74½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
5,000....71
L Erie & W 2d 5s....97
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented
5,000....100
Louisville & Nashville & Mob & Mont 4½s
10,000....103
Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s....118
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
5,000....87¼
11,000....87⅜
5,000s15f....87¼
6,000s3....87⅛
1,000s10f....87⅜
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
10,000....92
5,000....91¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000....117
1,000....116⅝
Metropolitan Elev. 2d
1,000....101
Met St Ry Gen 5s
1,000....111½
1,000....111⅝
18,000....112
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000....75½
8,000....75⅝
7,000....75½
4,000....75⅝
Midland of N J 1st
2,000....118
Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000....95
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000....87⅝
2,000....88
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
3,000....60¼
Missouri Pacific Cons
1,000....94⅝
5,000....95
7,000....94¾
12,000....94⅝
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
7,000....65
Missouri Pacific 3d
5,000....105
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
8,000....75
5,000....76
N Y Cent Deb 4s
4,000s3....102½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
3,000s20f....102¼
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
2,000....96¾
1,000....97
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
500....106½
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st, Refunding 5s
2,000....105
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
5,000....79
5,000....79
20,000....80
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
80,000....60
2,000....60⅛
5,000....60
17,000....60¼
10,000....60⅛
1,000....60
10,000....60⅛
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
15,000....93⅜
1,000....93⅝
500....94¼
8,000....93⅝
20,000....93⅝
1,000....94
1,000....93⅝
5,000....93⅝
8,000....94
Registered
8,000....93½
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, All Installmts Paid
18,000....55
5,000....55½
10,000....56
5,000....56⅝
15,000....57
10,000....57½
2,000....57
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
2,000....101½
1,000s20f....101½
1,000s20f....101⅝
7,000....101⅝
4,000....101½
500....101⅝
2,000....102⅛
Inc A 5s
5,000....64
1,000....64¼
Oregon R & Nav 4s
2,000....93¼
1,000....94¼

N Y, Sus & Wn G M
5,000....89½
Oregon R & Nav 1st
6,000....113¼
Penn 4½ Coup
2,000....108½
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000....75
1,000....76
Reading Co Gen 4s
15,000....82½
1,000....81⅞
1,000....82
25,000....82¼
5,000....82⅛
Rio Grande Wn 1st
5,000....81½
20,000....82
St L & Iron Mt 2d
10,000....102½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
[illegible]....89½
[illegible]....90
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000....73
5,000....73¼
1,000....73
5,000....73¼
12,000....74
St L & S F Gen 6s
4,000....116⅛
[illegible]....116
St L & S F G M 5s....102
St L & San Fran 2d, Class A
2,000....111
Class B
6,000s20f....111
San An & Ar P 4s
10,000....58
2,000....58½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000....102½
5,000....103
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
4,000....93½
9,000....93⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000....90½
5,000....90¾
Standard R & T Inc
14,000....14
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
3,000....99⅞
9,000....100
2,000....100⅛
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
5,000....32⅝
2,000....32¾
18,000....32⅞
15,000....33
10,000....33¼
Tol, Peo & Wn 4s
4,000....70
Union Pacific 4s
80,000....92⅜
1,000....92⅝
3,000....92⅜
500....92½
40,000....92⅜
10,000....92⅝
17,000....92⅝
6,000s20f....92⅝
10,000....92¾
10,000....92½
2,000....92⅝
10,000....92⅞
500....93¼
37,000....92⅞
500....93
31,000....92⅞
6,000....92⅝
500....92⅝
10,000....92⅞
10,000....93
5,000....92½
1,000....93
11,000....92⅞
17,000....93
4,000....92⅝
30,000....93
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
15,000....52¼
30,000....52½
5,000....53
5,000....53⅛
6,000....53
10,000....53⅛
1,000....53
27,000....53⅛
61,000....53¼
5,000....53⅛
20,000....53⅜
U S Leather Co 6s
9,000....111¼
Wabash 1st 6s
3,000....106⅛
2,000....106⅛
5,000....106⅛
3,000....106⅛
1,000....106⅛
8,000....106⅛
Det & Chic Ext
4,000....100⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
9,000....80
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000....107
Wn N Y & Penn 1st
3,000....107
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
4,000....39⅝
14,000....40
7,000....40¼
5,000....40⅛
10,000....40⅛
5,000....40
35,000....40⅛
1,000....40⅛
....41

Total sales....$2,527,500

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,887.—Dressed fur on the skin, from ———, London, March 25, 1898. Entered at from 1s 5d to 2s per mat. Discount, 2½ per cent.; add packing. Advanced by addition of amount of lot money.

17,855.—Barrels containing limes, from R. L. Bellot, Dominica, April 1, 1898. Flour barrels, entered at .12, advanced to .15 dollar each.

17,676-7-17,753.—Decorated china, from Schmidt & Co., Alt-Rohlau, Jan. 28 to Feb. 19, 1898. Loo, cups, 1,364-6,821, entered at 3.40, advanced to 9.24 per dozen. Jugs, B, 179-1,236-4,196, assorted, entered at 6.60, advanced to 7.26 per dozen. Trays, 980-2,328, B, job, entered at .80 florin per dozen. No advance. Vases, 1,404-2,086-87, 6½ assorted, 2nds, entered at 1.80 florins per dozen. No advance. Tea sets, 1,241A-56-5,685 B, entered at 3.70 florins per set. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Add crates and casks.

The following reappraisements were made on appeal:

4,895-17,369.—Paintings, from G. Boldini, Paris, Nov. 11, 1897. Pastel of Verdi, by Boldini, entered at 1,000, advanced to 1,500 francs.

MORE UNDERGROUND TROLLEYS.

The Third Avenue Company Will Re-equip Its Subordinate Lines.

Plans have been completed for the speedy equipment of all the subordinate street railway lines controlled by the Third Avenue Railroad with the underground trolley system. Edward Lauterbach, one of the principal Directors and the general counsel of the Third Avenue Company, said yesterday that contracts would be let very soon for the alteration of the motive power of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue lines.

It is the intention of the Third Avenue management to push this work energetically through the Spring and Summer in order that the changes on all of the lines named may be completed by Fall. After all of these lines have been re-equipped, the cable of the Third Avenue line will be replaced by the underground trolley. The improvements in contemplation, it is estimated, will cost the Third Avenue Company about $5,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week April	$41,579	$35,251	$30,708
Month	124,347	118,294	102,743
From July 1	1,473,736	1,361,468	1,410,453
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week April	$188,674	$138,252	$146,760
Month	591,498	460,754	490,300
From July 1	5,988,202	4,847,425	5,099,496
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
4th week April	$101,521	$77,659	$84,710
Month	314,463	258,885	282,369
From July 1	3,052,130	2,792,959	2,624,677
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,444
4th week April	$573,000	$467,000	$409,000
Month	1,925,000	1,601,000	1,448,000
From Jan. 1	7,171,704	5,714,963	6,746,657
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week April	$311,221	$277,164	$263,026
Month	907,648	903,032	824,208
From July 1	9,825,943	8,992,069	8,563,008
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
4th week April	$74,500	$72,500	$80,200
Month	295,527	321,233	319,247
From July 1	2,995,036	2,670,644	3,473,864
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week April	$136,604	$110,136	......
Month	400,681	370,644	......
From July 1	4,474,994	3,866,350	......
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week April	$48,080	$39,234	$47,047
Month	135,407	112,883	120,922
From July 1	1,265,677	970,395	......
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week April	$8,016	$7,052	$7,628
From July 1	277,511	281,984	265,425
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week April	$24,400	$26,107	$27,211
From July 1	1,082,052	851,111	1,036,899
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week April	$91,624	$85,681	$94,597
Month	275,918	271,439	285,769
From Jan. 1	1,105,160	1,062,362	1,126,090
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
4th week April	$347,612	$352,788	$266,884
From Jan. 1	4,431,653	4,364,882	3,279,777
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week April	$146,466	$136,954	$117,392
Month	460,566	455,289	372,591
From Jan. 1	1,887,256	1,757,785	1,533,883
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week April	$53,714	$41,195	$40,320
Month	149,792	131,885	132,088
From Jan. 1	1,880,869	1,653,323	1,725,742
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
4th week April	$258,999	$237,384	$233,402
Month	878,495	890,215	886,716
From July 1	10,614,447	10,068,147	9,548,135
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
4th week April	$801,000	$629,000	$597,000
From Jan. 1	8,300,648	7,095,623	6,989,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week April	$35,000	$27,000	$23,000
From Jan. 1	427,285	328,658	280,000
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month April	$317,800	$273,058	$273,462
From July 1	3,541,323	3,241,034	3,045,061
NASSAU ELECTRIC (Brooklyn)—			
Month April	$166,797	$141,441	......
From July 1	1,644,891	1,383,187	......
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
4th week April	$93,445	$88,129	$93,088
Month	279,943	289,993	276,821
From July 1	3,317,745	3,235,527	3,087,929
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week April	$18,019	$16,378	$19,055
Month	69,871	70,195	81,666
From Jan. 1	257,030	263,166	306,030
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,059
Month April	$574,818	$315,400	$275,935
From July 1	5,260,721	3,631,044	......
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week April	$22,980	$21,422	$19,617
Month	69,705	61,496	64,092
From Jan. 1	280,856	273,904	232,045
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week April	$96,852	$68,523	$76,223
Month	299,826	222,699	247,725
From July 1	2,372,059	2,042,915	2,522,199

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ROCK ISLAND—			
Mileage	3,571	3,571	3,571
Month April	$1,449,584	$1,120,715	$1,161,051
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
4th week April	$161,244	$138,264	......
Month	533,551	449,225	......
From July 1	5,747,078	4,958,052	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week April	$112,756	$102,920	$100,200
Month	360,873	326,735	329,400
From July 1	4,594,536	4,125,047	4,273,013
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
4th week April	$493,491	$446,890	$426,698
Month	1,613,921	1,489,818	1,403,199
From July 1	17,306,096	16,720,047	16,518,967
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	330	330	330
4th week April	$46,418	$35,719	......
Month	108,828	97,263	......
From July 1	1,820,657	1,143,865	......
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
4th week April	$42,970	$39,258	$47,720
Month	133,862	132,420	149,198
From Jan. 1	534,146	528,768	567,427
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
4th week April	$358,684	$272,238	$313,603
Month	1,110,089	878,254	979,108
From July 1	10,975,618	9,646,666	10,862,436
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week April	$39,378	$29,823	$43,339
Month	125,045	95,269	123,662
From July 1	1,155,184	954,357	1,161,098

CHICAGO TERMINAL for March—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings & rentals	$95,044	$87,000	$8,044
Op. expenses	30,422	25,543	4,879
Net earnings	64,622	61,457	3,165
Taxes and charges	52,372	......	......
Surplus	12,250	......	......
July 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings & rentals	825,846	825,766	80
Op. expenses	270,182	297,994	*27,812
Net earnings	555,664	527,772	27,892
Taxes and charges	476,922	......	......
Surplus	78,742	......	......

*Decrease.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for March—

Gross earnings	55,454	53,724	1,730
Exp. and taxes	26,527	34,025	*8,498
Net earnings	28,927	19,699	9,228
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	329,497	270,224	59,273
Op. expenses	219,662	186,368	33,294
Net earnings	109,835	83,856	25,979

*Decrease.

FITCHBURG for the quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	1,655,654	1,533,505	122,149
Op. expenses	1,199,222	1,095,230	103,992
Net earnings	456,432	438,275	18,157
Charges	393,009	389,718	3,291
Surplus	63,423	48,557	14,866
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,622,511	5,297,600	324,911
Op. expenses	3,768,314	3,517,850	250,464
Net earnings	1,854,197	1,779,750	74,447
Charges	1,165,576	1,145,794	19,782
Surplus	688,621	633,955	54,666
Month March—			
Gross earnings	581,425	532,202	49,223

LAKE SHORE for the year 1897—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	20,297,721	20,193,957	21,016,085
Total expenses	12,866,976	12,964,240	12,918,272
Taxes	675,515	761,914	849,947
Total exp. & taxes	13,542,491	13,726,154	14,568,219
Net earnings	6,755,231	6,467,803	6,447,816
Total charges	3,405,592	3,800,214	3,882,479
Less other income	395,620	354,812	412,979
Net income	3,009,972	3,445,402	3,419,500
Balance	3,745,260	3,022,400	3,028,314
Dividends	2,967,990	2,967,990	2,967,990
Surplus	777,289	54,410	60,324

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the year 1897—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	13,697,239	13,321,614	13,651,420
Op. expenses	10,249,510	10,892,849	10,183,281
Net earnings	3,447,729	3,429,264	3,468,139
Charges	2,415,023	2,394,565	2,402,201
Balance	1,032,705	1,034,694	1,065,958
To Canada South.	282,402	296,474	304,715
To Mich. Central	750,303	738,225	761,272
Other income	44,922	39,685	49,077
Total	794,922	777,910	810,350
Dividends	749,520	749,520	749,520
Surplus	45,402	28,390	60,830

N. Y., CHICAGO & ST. L. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,815,217	5,587,766	227,451
Op. expenses	4,509,023	4,391,007	118,016
Net earnings	1,306,194	1,196,759	109,435
Rentals and taxes	312,296	313,344	*1,048
Balance	993,898	883,415	110,483
Other income	7,299	9,648	*2,344
Total	1,001,197	893,063	108,139
Fixed charges	893,542	889,972	3,570
Surplus	107,656	3,086	104,570

*Decrease.

OREGON SHORT LINE for March—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	506,694	494,518	409,103
Op. expenses	288,119	337,263	194,519
Net earnings	218,575	147,255	214,645
From July 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	4,647,146	4,297,580	......
Net earnings	1,877,685	1,445,478	......

PHILA., READ. & N. E. for quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	140,088	133,402	158,298
Op. expenses	109,893	90,687	117,669
Net earnings	30,195	42,765	40,629
Fixed charges	36,080	35,561	34,829
Deficit	5,885	*7,204	*5,800

*Surplus.

PHILA., WIL. & BALT. for March, 1898, and for five months ended March 31, 1898:

	March.		Five Months.	
Gross earnings	Dec.	$26,600	Inc.	$245,700
Op. expenses	Inc.	29,000	Inc.	201,900
Net earnings	Dec.	55,600	Inc.	43,800

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for March, 1898, and for three months ended March 31, 1898—

	March.		Three Months.	
Gross earnings	Inc.	$12,100	Inc.	$37,300
Op. expenses	Inc.	5,900	Inc.	19,700
Net earnings	Inc.	6,200	Inc.	17,600

WEST. N. Y. & PENN. for March—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$284,863	$211,967	$238,014
Op. expenses	162,784	184,314	162,110
Net earnings	72,079	27,653	75,904
Prop. ex. to gross	61¼	86⅞	68
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	2,518,733	2,285,838	......
Net earnings	913,844	743,725	......

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MERRIMAC WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $1,850 against the Merrimac Woolen Mills Company of 349 Broadway, in favor of the Botany Worsted Mills. A Deputy Sheriff served a copy of attachment on an office of the corporation.

B. FITCH & CO.—Benjamin Fitch, doing business as B. Fitch & Co., manufacturers of bedding and dealer in furniture at 27 West Forty-second Street and 433 and 435 West Forty-second Street, made an assignment yesterday to Clarence L. Goldenberg, manager of the New York office of Kemble & Mills, giving preferences for $3,393; to William Wilkens & Co., $1,496; A. F. Brunier & Co. of Baltimore, $1,500; Taylor & Ellis, $297, the H. B. Claflin Company, $300; M. P. C. Meyers, $100. Mr. Fitch has been in business over twenty-five years. He became embarrassed in April, 1896, and made an assignment, with liabilities of $61,000. He made a settlement with creditors, it is understood at 60 cents on the dollar, and has since been endeavoring to recuperate. Frederick G. Fischer, attorney for the assignee, said that the liabilities are $25,000, nominal assets $40,000, actual assets probably $20,000.

Out of Town.

RIBON, CASTRO & CO.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment for $29,400 against Ribon, Castro & Co., Paris, France, in favor of Charles F. Parraga on a claim for money loaned to Francis J. Cisneros, which obligation it is claimed was assumed by Ribon, Castro & Co. Mr. Parraga claims he loaned Mr. Cisneros $15,000 in London in 1884 to complete a railroad in the United States of Colombia. A lis pendens has been filed against property at 440 Broadway.

Mechanic's Lien for $119,250.

A big mechanic's lien was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by the Robert L. Darragh's Son Company against the United States Loan and Investment Company. A claim is made for $119,250, the balance of a contract for $238,500 to erect a twelve-story and basement mercantile building on the site of the old Bleecker Street Savings Bank, 65 to 69 Bleecker Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABLASS, Caroline—Charles Gens and others, costs	$20
ABLASS, Caroline—H. Maass, assignee	2,398
ABLASS, Caroline—Charles Gens and another	2,433
ABLASS, Caroline—James R. Crane	311
ABLASS, Caroline—Kurtzer & Rohl	385
APPEL, Carl—The National Bank of the Republic	3,238
ATCHISON, Thomas A.—C. G. Martin and another	181
AVELLANET, José—H. Weiller	140
AMERICAN GROCERY COMPANY—Charles M. Pratt	606
BRACKETT, Henry W.—Auditorium Hotel Company	676
BLANK, Ambrose—J. McGee	73
BOYD, Richard V.—J. Symmers	83
BOHLMAN, Herman J.—R. O. N. Ford and another	448
BECKMANN, Catharine, and Hermann Lutjen—E. Hendricks, executor, &c.	163
BRONSTEIN, Abraham and Max—R. Brener	326
BACON, Daniel—The First National Bank of Flint, Mich.	474
BRAUN, John—Eastern Sash, Door and Glass Company	402
BOHLMAN, Margarethe—R. O. N. Ford and another	399
CHATFIELD, Cyrus H.—G. M. Wright, assignee	158
CORNET, William H.—G. M. Wright, assignee	110
COLLINS, Hester H.—J. G. Dugue	149
CARROLL, James J.—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company	199
COLLINS, William T.—J. W. Thompson	49
COMSTOCK, Alexander—E. Craig	182
CRAM, Jacob—B. Rich	249
CONNORS, Thomas, and Albert Jackson—H. Weiller	121
CONE, Robert B.—H. C. Faught	204
CITY OF BROOKLYN—John Napier	1,990
COOGAN, Matthew, and Lena Hogencamp—The Bradley & Currier Co., Limited	8,154
COOLEY, Mary—J. Maher	44
DOHERTY, John B., and Joseph J. Arthur—S. J. Luckings	396
DONNELLON, Frank X.—G. Stratton	306
DRUMMOND, Clyde—Manhattan Pie Baking Company	183
DILLON, Count Arthur—Townsend, Dyett & Einstein	5,123
EPSTEIN, Simon, and Morris Jacoby—I. Schenker	1,272
EISNER & MENDELSON CO.—S. Kammermann, by guardian, costs	77
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—H. E. Moss and others	146
ERDTMANN, Max, and C. & L. Heidenheimer—H. Weiller	484
FRECKER, George N.—J. T. Farley and another	1,079
F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—J. F. McGuire	588
FORNABAI, Felice—David Stevenson Brewing Company	313
FOSTER, James P.—The Reedy Elevator Company	176
HESS, Ludwig—H. Lissner	32
HATIE, Joseph C.—E. H. Shethan and another, executors	529
HOROVITZ, Sigmund—Philip and Thomas Adelson	628
HUNDLEY, James J.—G. M. Wright, assignee	96
JACKSON, Henry H., Adrian H., and Stephen H., executors, &c.—Michael J. O'Brien	758
JENKINS, Thomas J., and John E. Stothers—Grant-Bligh Company	225
KELLEY, James H.—Mosler Safe Co.	48
KEANE, Joseph L.—Derby Desk Co.	30
KRULEWITCH, Philip—Lewis Krulewitch	6,087
KEHOE, John—J. Jordis and another	476
KELLY, Juan F., or John F.—John P. Janinski	2,460
KLEIN, Morris, and Michael Kuffler—W. C. Heidelberger and another	87
KERBY, William—E. W. Roby, costs	126
KENT, Emma E.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c.	2,032
LASKER, Abraham—Rosie Brener	136
LEVY, Nathan—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	105
LYONS, Sophie—W. J. Hirschfeld, as Marshal	904
LAMSON, Oliver—E. McCreary	205
MATZNER, Isidore—M. H. Moses & Co.	31
MURPHY, John, and Mark H. Glynn—T. Todd	143
McPARLAND, Peter—John Zorn	134
MERINO, Juan F., and sixteen others—The Montauk Steamboat Company, Limited, against each	200
McCABE MANUFACTURING COMPANY and James T. McCabe—Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, costs	233
MARTIN, Aubrey H.—G. M. Wright, assignee	71
MORTON, George—H. Heid	128
PAUR, Victor—J. W. Aitken and others	196
PRICE, Barnett L. and Barnett L.—H. A. Page and others	1,524
POLLARD, Uriah A.—H. W. Schmidt and another, executors, &c.	155
PHILLIPS, Edwin P.—S. J. Luckings	403
PITCHER, James R.—G. M. Wright, assignee	281
RAMBUSCH, Frode, and Harry M. Pettit—G. M. Wright, assignee	84
RIDER, Herbert E.—J. A. Hawes	301
ROBERTSON, Henry R.—F. Miranda and others	191
RAUB, Christian—George M. Wright, assignee	2,002
SMITH, Sarah—L. R. Stein	144
SCHNEIDER, Christian—N. Morris and others	692
SATTERLEE, Douglass R. and Eliz K., as attorneys, &c.—Henry B. Cogswell	1,231
SEITZ, William—Jacob Ringle & Son	1,921
STEINFELD, Henry—Emanuel E. Kleiner and another	505
STRONG, George L.—R. W. Chedister	48
SCHNITZER, Hyman—L. Gordon and another	94
STACK, Nathan—J. Levy and another	308
SCHNEIDER, Henry R.—G. A. Childs and another	209
SMITH, John—Penrhyn Slate Company	17
THE MAYOR, &c.—P. Fluhr	49
THE STEVENS PAINT SPECIALTY Company—R. J. Waddell	257
VALENTINE, Mary—J. Maher	64
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Brand	174
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. Schnell	27
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—N. Schnell	76
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Frank Gass and another	50
THE EDEN MILLS PAPER COMPANY—E. L. Kalbfleisch & Son	556
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. V. Roe	271
TODD, George E. D. and William N., also Lewis C. King—C. V. Pustan and another	2,244
TODD, George E. D., and Lewis C. King—C. V. Pustan and another	2,700
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Charles Clark, administrator	1,129
WHITE, Thomas R.—Bramhall Deane Company	675

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.47
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.70
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	5 7-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	6.20
Butter, Western creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 5.—Flour strong on foreign demand; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.15; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.08@$1.20; No. 2 red, $1.31@$1.50; No. 2 corn, 34¼@34⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¼c; No. 2 oats, 30@30¼c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32@33c; No. 2 rye, 68@69c; No. 2 barley, 40@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35@$1.35¼; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $11.05@$11.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.90@$5.92½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

Opening quiet and steady at an advance of 1@2 points on covering by local shorts, supplemented by little buying for foreign account, as the result of a rather better class of cables than had been looked for, the market suddenly became unsettled and broke 4@5 points because the outside speculative support that had been looked for, or at least hoped for, failed to materialize. Still later, however, the market rallied as sharply as it broke as there was an absence of selling pressure. The local shorts took alarm and covered. The close was very steady at a net gain of 7@11 points. Total sales, 88,400 bales.

The sensational character of the war news was a factor against speculative operations in connection with the somewhat contradictory quality of advices from the cotton belt regarding the crop outlook. It is argued that the recent rains in the South are likely to be followed by higher temperature, which would, of course, be favorable to the development of the crop. It is assumed that the season has started under fairly propitious conditions, with as much acreage as was planted last year. A favorable average for the remainder of the season might mean very easily another enormous crop, and the question arises as to what the trade would do with another mammoth production.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Middling uplands, 3 17-32d. December and January, 327½s; January and February, 327½s; February and March, 328s; May, 328½s; May and June, 328½s; June and July, 329½s; July and August, 329½b; August and September, 329½s; September and October, 328½b; October and November, 328s; November and December, 327½s.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.06	6.17	6.05	6.16@6.17
June	6.12	6.18	6.09	6.17@6.18
July	6.16	6.24	6.12	6.22@6.23
August	6.20	6.27	6.16	6.26@6.27
September	6.19	6.21	6.19	6.25@6.26
October	6.19	6.26	6.14	6.25@6.26
November	6.21	6.20	6.18	6.27@6.28
December	6.22	6.27	6.18	6.28@6.29
January	6.24	6.31	6.20	6.30@6.31

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	132	145	132	145
July	107⅞	110¼	107⅛	109⅝
September	89⅜	91¼	89⅜	91¼
Corn—				
May	38 13-16	39	38⅝	39
July	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	34

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	137	150	131	150
July	99⅝	103⅛	98⅝	102¼
September	83¾	85	83¼	85
Corn—				
May	33⅝	34¼	33¼	34¼
July	34⅜	34⅞	33⅞	34½
September	35¼	35½	34⅝	35⅜
Oats—				
May	30½	30⅞	30	30⅞
July	26¼	26⅞	26 1-16	26⅜
September	23⅞	24	23¼	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Events of a highly sensational character transpired in the wheat pit. The May delivery, feared by everybody and badly wanted by shorts, soared to the phenomenal figure of $1.45, upon which basis cash No. 2 red was quoted at the close at $1.47 nominal. Not since the days of the Hutchinson corner have these extraordinary prices for cash wheat been duplicated in New York. Old traders on the floor, however, remembered $2 in 1868, when "Old Hutch" squeezed the short interest with a master hand. At yesterday's close May was fully 22c higher than Tuesday's final figures and 27c above the lowest point of the week. Later deliveries scaled down in proportion to their distance from the cash article. July, for instance, closed 6⅜c higher than Tuesday, while September and December were but 1¾@3⅝c higher. The final price on July was 2¾c above the closing price on Wednesday's curb. Throughout the entire day speculation in the local market was on a big scale, with shorts very nervous in all months, and particularly May, although the greatest excitement in the latter option came, as already noted, in the last hour.

The combination of bull news affecting the market was one of the strongest, according to old traders, witnessed in many years. Abroad there was the reduction of duty in France, Italy, and Spain, with intimations already current that Russia, fearing a famine, would place some restrictions upon the exportation of wheat from her shores. In addition, the English markets were feverish again, and working upward in great strides in order to keep on a basis that would insure them a chance for business with American markets. No. 2 red closed $1.47 free on board, afloat, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5.—May, $1.28¼; July, $1.21⅝; September, 84⅞c; No. 1 hard, $1.30¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.28¼.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—No. 1, Northern, $1.25; No. 2, Northern, $1.18; July, $1.22⅛; May, $1.22⅛.

DULUTH, Minn., May 5.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.37; May, $1.37; July, $1.25⅛; September, 87c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed 40⅞c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed, 35c; No. 3 oats, 34½c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 white clips, 38c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track mixed, 35@38c; track white, 36@40c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 74c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 67½c, free on board, afloat; 63½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Market stronger; feeding, 48½c cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.50@$6.85; Winter straights, $5.35@$5.50; Winter patents, $5.60@$6; Spring clears, $4.70@$5.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.40@$4.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; no grade, $1.85@$1.90. RYE FLOUR—$3.40@$3.80. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 90@92c; coarse, 76@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter in bulk, 85@95c; Spring bulk, 75@85c; middling bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 96c@$1; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $23.50@$24.50; screenings, 50@75c in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5.—Flour—First patents, $6.20@$6.30; second patents, $5.90@$6; first clears, $4.75@$5.90; second clears, $3.90@$4.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS, $22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅞@5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7⅝@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 7@7¼c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. LARD, 6.20c; city lard, 5.90c; refined, South America, 6.75c; Continent, 6.40c; Brazil, kegs, 7.90c; compound, city, 4⅝@4¾c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5@5¼c; city lard stearine, 6⅜c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 70s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 55s; prime mess, medium Western, 52s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 9d. Tallow—Prime city, 21s.

COFFEE.

The influences prevalent at the Coffee Exchange were generally against the market. Cables from Havre and Hamburg reported lower quotations and speculative apathy. Cables from Rio and Santos reported lower markets, under heavy increases in stocks. Trading was local and almost entirely confined to the professional contingent. A decline of ⅛c in the price of spot coffee was another element of weakness. The volume of business, speculative, was small for the day. Sales on the call were 2,250 bags, up to 12 noon 5,500 bags, and for the entire session 12,000 bags. The close was steady at unchanged prices to a net loss of 10 points.

The market for spot Brazilian coffee, at the decline of ⅛c referred to, ruled slow and closed barely steady; No. 7 Rio, 6⅛c for invoice lots and 7¼c for jobbing parcels. The world's visible supply of coffee on May 1 was given out as being 5,693,758 bags, a decrease of 481,008 bags over last month, actual figures April 1 being 6,174,766 bags, and last year, May 1, 4,343,790 bags. The decrease had little or no influence on the market, inasmuch as the trade had been more or less generally looking for a falling off of about 500,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.80	5.85	5.75	5.80@5.85
June	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.75
September	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.75
October	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
November	....	....	....	5.70@5.80
December	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
February	....	....	....	5.80@5.90
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.85@5.90
April	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 10$200; stock, 322,000 bags. Hamburg—½ pfennig net lower; sales, 27,000 bales. Havre—¾f net lower; total sales, 10,000 bags; January, 38.75; February, 37.00; March, 37.25; April, 37.25; May, 35.25; June, 35.25; July, 35.50; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$075; cleared for the United States, 18,000 bags; stock, 145,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@29½c; linseed, American, raw, 42@43c; American, boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western, extra, 46@47c; Western, super, 40@42c; Western, low, 28@30c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1, Foundry, $11.75; Iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.15; Steel rails, $18.00; pig iron warrants, $6.75; Lake copper ingot, $12.15; tin, $14.55; lead, $3.75; spelter, $4.15.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60. Oil bbls., $2.90. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.00; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 5.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c.; resin, $1.00@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.80@$1.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 5.—Turpentine, 28. Resin, firm.

CHARLESTON, May 5.—Turpentine, no sales.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—None for sale.

CALVES—Veals, poor to choice, $3.50@$5.62½; city dressed, 6½@8¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $3.50@$4.25; unshorn lambs, $6; clipped lambs, $4.75@$5.80; Spring lambs, $3.50 each.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The Demoralization in Local Offices Is Still Complete.

The demoralization of fire insurance circles continued yesterday, except that rates no longer displayed a marked tendency to go further down. Preposterous lines still found an easy market. A two-hundred-thousand-dollar line on diamonds, &c., in safe in Maiden Lane was written by two companies, each taking $100,000 at a rate of 5 cents for three years.

A manager of one of the larger companies, who is looking for the formation of a limited association, said last night that the time for such a move had not quite come, as many companies had not yet recovered their senses.

Many of the small companies are absolutely refusing all business in order to protect their stockholders from what must be a heavy loss to many who are taking all the insurance lines offered.

Francis P. Burke of Burke & Brown, managers of the Eastern and the Northern of New York, authorized the statement that their companies were declining all local business which could not be secured at the old tariff rate and on a 15 per cent. commission basis.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A petition for receivership has been made for the Home Benefit Association of Indianapolis.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth of Minnesota has revoked the license of the Chicago Loan and Trust Company.

The Illinois Supreme Court has pronounced the suicide clause in the policies issued by the Knights of Pythias to be valid.

W. E. Roney & Co. of Detroit have resigned the agency of the Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company to accept that of the German-American.

The Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Association, which has been charged with rebating, has been ordered to show cause why its Colorado license should be renewed. Attorney General Carr of that State has ruled that assessment associations must conform to the provisions of the anti-rebate law.

The correct list of insurance carried by the American Lamp and Brass Company on its property at Trenton, N. J., which was damaged by fire on Monday night, May 2, is as follows: Union, $20,000; Manchester, $15,000; Commercial Union, $15,000; Transatlantic, $10,000; State of New York, $12,500; Manhattan, $10,000; Traders', $10,000; Globe, $7,500; Victoria, $5,000; Law, Union, and Crown, $5,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss for the assured.

The conference of liability managers which has been in session in this city since April 26 is expected to reach an adjournment to-day. The manual of rates has been materially amended in several important respects, and several propositions in regard to routine maters have been referred to special committees. A strong effort has been made to induce the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore to enter the compact. The result of these efforts has not yet been announced.

The insurance on the property of Fred Goll, 175 and 177 Canal Street, which was damaged by fire on Wednesday, was distributed as follows: Williamsburg City, $1,000; Niagara, $3,250; Rutgers, $2,000; Hanover, $2,500; Manufacturers and Merchants', $1,500; North American of Boston, $2,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; Home of New York, $5,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,500; Hamilton, $1,000; Howard of Baltimore, $1,000; Western, $2,500; Merchants', $1,000; Capital, $1,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Citizens', $1,250. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the losses for the assured.

EXECUTOR OF MILLIONS ACCUSED

Heir of a Huge San Francisco Estate Brings a Suit in Equity.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—George Whittle, one of San Francisco's leading business men and capitalists, has been sued in the Superior Court for more than a million dollars. The plaintiff is Oscar T. Luning, a son of the late Nicholas Luning, and a brother-in-law of Whittle. Nicholas Luning died in 1890, leaving an estate which was subsequently appraised at more than $7,000,000. By his will he bequeathed the millions which he owned to his five children, share and share alike.

No distribution of the estate has ever been made. Under the will George Whittle and M. B. Langhorne were named executors. On Whittle's advice the children united their interests in a corporation known as the Luning Company, of which Whittle was made the President and Langhorne the Secretary. The original interest of Oscar T. Luning in the corporation was worth in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. This is held by Whittle under two trusts, which Luning now asserts he was induced to execute through fraud and misrepresentation at a time when he was incapable of transacting business on account of his overindulgence in liquor. The case takes the form of a suit in equity. Andrew D. Parker, a prominent member of the New York bar, is one of Luning's counsel.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business Among Brokers—Yesterday's Dealings in the Salesroom.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Killaen Van Rensselaer the five-story American basement limestone-front dwelling 255 West Ninety-third Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

John Furlong has sold to Walter Reid the three-story brick dwelling 554 East Eighty-seventh Street, 17.2 by 59.4, taking in exchange the five-story brick flat 212 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 21 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Charles F. McCabe, for $650, the gore lot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 165.9 feet west of the Boulevard, runs northwest 4.9 by southwest 12 to One Hundred and Ninth Street, by east 13.3; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Don A. Gaylord, for $42,000, the two five-story brick flats 465 and 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to Robert Johnson, for $11,000, the three-story brick tenement, with stores, 72 Avenue C, 25 by 75.3.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jacob E. Fischer, for $9,100, the two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame shed, 516 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 41.8 by 99.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas Mallinson, for $3,000, the plot, Marion Street, west side, 317.4 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to C. H. Pflueger, for $7,200, the plot, Washington Avenue, northwest side, 200 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 50 by 150.5 by 47.8 by 150, except the part thereof taken for the widening of Washington Avenue.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Forty-second Street, north side, extending from Broadway to Seventh Avenue, 58.4 by 25.1 by 51.4 by 26, leasehold, two-story frame store on the avenue and two-story brick building on Broadway. Due on judgment, $7,033.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Russell L. Tarbox, referee, 231 West Nineteenth Street, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 116 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.11 by 100.11; No. 118, 16 by 100.11; No. 120, 16 by 100.11; No. 122, 16 by 100.11; No. 126, 17 by 100.11; No. 128, 17 by 100.11; No. 130, 18 by 100.11; No. 136, 16 by 100.11; No. 138, 17 by 100.11, and 115 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 15.11 by 100.11; ten four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 116 West Ninety-eighth Street, $16,350; on 118, $16,252; on 120, $16,250; on 122, $15,977; on 126, $16,650; on 128, $16,650; on 130, $16,812; on 136, $15,977; on 138, $16,650; on 115 West Ninety-seventh Street, $16,225.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventh Street, northeast corner of Lewis Street, for a one-story brick office building, 21 by 50; Willard Hawes & Co., owners; Franklin Baylies, Bible House, architect; cost, $4,000.

Tremont Avenue, northwest corner of Ryer Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 39.10 by 61; James Buckhout, owner; Buckhout & Pringle of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 79 Avenue D, to a four-story brick and stone business building; Wendell estate of 79 Maiden Lane, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 524 and 526 East Twentieth Street, to a two-story brick stable; J. N. Brookman, owner; cost, $375.

Willis Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Adolph Weber of 444 Willis Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $5,000.

New Warehouse on Hudson Street.

Architect Charles C. Haight filed plans yesterday with the Department of Buildings for an immense warehouse, to be erected by the Corporation of Trinity Church, and occupying the block front on the east side of Hudson Street, between Spring and Vandam Streets. The size of the plot is 214 feet 4 inches by 160 feet. The new structure will be eight stories in height and its cost is estimated at $450,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 5.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 17.2 ft s of 140th St, 16.6x70; Lucie A. Billingsley to John B. Smith	$1
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 141st St, 199.10 ft to 142d St, x 350 to Convent Av; Henry Corn to Heyman Sonn	100
AVENUE B, e s, 46.3 ft n of 9th St, 28x70; Isaac P. Coale to the Young Women's Settlement	23,000
AVENUE B, e s, 69.3 ft n of 9th St, 28x70; Christina Gotthelf to Isaac P. Coale	23,000
BEEKMAN PLACE, 26, w s, 20x75; Mary R. Phillips to William S. Kane	1
BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 20x75; George R. Haydock, as executor, to William S. Kane	6,500
BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 20x75; William S. Kane and wife to Hulda Wittner	14,000
BROOK AV, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 50x100.6; George Stolz to John Toelberg	1
BUTLER PLACE, n w s, 25 ft n e of Greene Av, 50x100; also, Butler Place, n w s, part of Lot 46, map of Cebrie Park, 0.8x100; William H. J. Fordycke to Blanche Taylor, one-half part	1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.2 ft n of 82d St, 21x100; A. Schomberg to Katharine A. Barlow	31,500
FORSYTH ST, 98, e s, 25x100; Ernest von Pape to Hyman Friedman	1
FULTON AV, s e s, parcel 131, map of the Village of Morrisania, 30x—x—; Henry J. Meyer to Julia M. Budlong	4,000
GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, Lots 61 and 62, map of partition of Gouverneur St, Seventh Ward; Pincus Lowenfeld to Michael Tully	1
INTERIOR LOT, 33.4 ft s of 131st St and 75 ft w of Madison Av, runs s 16.8x e 0.1½x n 16.8 x 0.1½; Louisa Marz to Grace G. Hartley and another	1
JEFFERSON AV, e s, Lot 208, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 19x100; James Ferris to James G. Patton	1
JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lots 209 and 210, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 37.5x100; James Ferris to William Allan	1
LAFAYETTE AV, e s, adjoining Lot 95, map of Mount Hope; runs e 106.2x s 75.4 x w 99 to av x n 75; also Prospect Av, w s, Lot 117, same map, 127x——x185x145; Randall Salisbury to Madeline Pierce	1
LAFAYETTE AV, e s, Lot 96, map of Mount Hope, 75x99; also Prospect Av, w s, Lot 117, map of Mount Hope, 127x — x 18.5x145; Madeline Pierce to Harold Swain	1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x99x irregular; Hyman Sonn and another to Henry Corn	1
LEXINGTON AV, 49, e s, 19.9x60; James L. Le Galles to Mary E. E. Le Galles	1
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 89th St, 24x80; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to William H. Webb	1
LOT 16, map of Hunt estate; Jane L. Sturtevant to Charles F. Schanz	750
LOT 386 to 390, map of land of Elizabeth R. B. King; George Lane & Son to Charles Barr	4,200
LOTS 386 to 390, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; George Lane and wife to Charles Barr	1
LOTS 6,557 and 6,558, map of Section B, Sherman Park; Johannette Fischer to Jacobine Kichnet	1
MADISON AV, 87, e s, 24.8x100x irregular; William M. Martin to Robert Goelet	55,000
MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Sophie Rothschild to Sophie Hoebermann	100
MADISON AV, 2,112, w s, 79.11 ft s of 133d St, 20x80; Jennie Nebenzahl to Ovide Dupre	1
MADISON AV, 1,565, e s, 25x70; Elkan Kahn to Regina Isaacs	1
MADISON ST, 128, 16.10x88.1; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another	1
MADISON ST, 128, s s; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann	45,000
MERCER ST, w s, 125 ft n of Houston St, 50x100; Max Freund to E. B. Stanton	1
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 250 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Mary Riley	800
ORCHARD ST, 188, e s, 25x87.6; Max Feinberg to Louis Walther	1
ORCHARD ST, 188, e s, 25x87.6; Louis Walther to Max Feinberg	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 78.4 ft s of 81st St, 20.8x91.1x20x88.2; Clarence F. True and wife to the Riverside Building Company	46,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 66 ft n of 80th St, 20.8x94.5x20x97.9; Clarence F. True to the Riverside Building Company	46,000
RIVINGTON ST, 22, n s, 25x100; Annie F. Baldwin to Julius Dreyfus	7,000
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 25 ft e of Chrystie St, 25x100; George H. Squire and another, to Julius Dreyfus	14,000
RIVINGTON ST, 38, 24.10x100; Charles Kleinbaum, executor, &c., to Edward J. [illegible]	23,250
RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Sheriff St, [illegible]; Dora Scheer to Daniel Doher	1
SETON AV, w s, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Charles Jaeger	400
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 139th St, 51.5x19.2x irregular; John Johnson to Mary A. McNamee	22,000
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 69.5 ft n of 138th St, 30.8x148.10x87.3x152; Rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church of Morrisania to Mary A. McNamee	1
WASHINGTON ST, e s, 21.3 ft n of Murray St, 20.11x65.8x20.10x65.8; John B. Smith to Lucie A. Bingsley	1
1ST AV, 1,528, s e corner of 80th St, 27.2x75; F. W. Kroehle and wife to the Henry Elias Brewing Company	10
1ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Isaac Muslimer and wife to Michele Brigando	14,500
5TH AV, n w corner of 19th St, 27.8x100; Samson Lachman to William K. Everdell	1
6TH AV, w s, 43 ft s of 22d St, 20x65; Jacob P. Solomon to Charles S. Daley	77,200
6TH ST, n s, 188.5 ft w of Avenue D, 22.6x90.10; 6th St, 741, n s, 166 ft w of Avenue D, 22.5x90.10; Isidore Jackson to Simon Jacobs	1
6TH ST, 722, 19.8x90; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another	1
6TH ST, 720, 19.8x97; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another	1
6TH ST, 718, 19.8x97; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another	1
6TH ST, 716, 19.8x97; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another	1
12TH ST, s s, Lot 303, map of Unionport, 200x216 to 11th St; Florence C. Ashmead to Eliza Bridges	1
12TH ST, s s, Lot 303, map of Unionport, 200x216 to 11th St; Annie H. Ashmead to Eliza Bridges	1
18TH ST, 365 West, 21.10x92; Jacob Schmidt to Christian Schmidt	1
19TH ST, n s, Lot H, map of C. C. Moore; Charles Daly to Robert C. King	11,000
20TH ST, n s, 302 ft w of 5th Av, 28x92; Lewis A. Mitchell to William H. Webb	1
20TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 38x92; Edward B. Stanton to Seaboard Realty Company	1
22D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x97.6; Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church to George Schreiner	16,250
28TH ST, 123 and 125 West, 50x98.9; Lucie A. Billingsley to John B. Smith	100
28TH ST, 121 West, 25x98.9; John B. Smith to Lucie A. Bellingsley	1
36TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x82.8; George W. Tubbs to William H. Webb	1
50TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 1st Av, 20x90; Hattie S. Rosenbaum to Joseph Adler	1
50TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 1st Av, 20x90; Fannie S. Rosenbaum to Joseph Adler	1
50TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Charles Foster to Hannah Foster	1
58TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to Theodore S. Bassett, trustee	16,764
58TH ST, s s, 366 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Fannie Le Boutillier to Mary E. Schenck	1
58TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Mitchell A. C. Levy to William H. Webb	1
60TH ST, s s, 111 ft w of Avenue D, 21.10x97; Simeon L. De Young to Jennie Brown	1
62D ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; Mary O'Neil to Hilda J. Kohler	1
72D ST, 115, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Eugene S. Benjamin to Walter B. Chambers	30,300
79TH ST, s s, 208 ft w of Lexington Av, 16x102.2; Stephen H. Olin and another to Eleanor C. Morris and another	19,000
83D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Rachel Axelrod to M. J. Hornthal	70,500
103D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; Sarah Berkowitz and another to Daniel C. Moynihan and wife	7,500
108TH ST, n w corner of Central Park West, 200x100.11; Banyer Clarkson to August Oppenheimer	1
109TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 4th Av, 19x100.11; Rene Mabilotte and wife to Rebecca Schaumburger	8,250
116TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; William Lyman to William F. Acton and others, executors	36,000
116TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100; Benjamin Franklin and wife to Richard S. Wolf	16,000
117TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Andrea Johnsen to Kaufman Mandell	1
117TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x100.11; August Luchow to Sophie Luders	1
118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; David Cohen to Dora Scheer	1
118TH ST, 24 West, 25x100.11; Richard S. Wolf to Benjamin Franklin	29,000
121ST ST, n s, 42.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x78.10; Lexington Av, n e corner of 121st St, 78.10x42.9x78.10x42.10; Rebecca Childs to Hyman Sonn and another	1
121ST ST, 350 West, 16x100.11; Philip Teets and others, executors, to William F. Tunison	100
Av, 25x100, and Amundson Av, e s, 325 Av, 25x100, and Amudson Av, e s, 325 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to John Nelson	1,000
122D ST, n s, 158.1 ft w of 2d Av, 14.6x100.11x — x — x95.6, with all title to interior lot; William F. Acton and others, executors, to William Lyman	10,000
123D ST, n s, 18.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.3x66.11; Samson Lachman to John Johnston	15,500
123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 133.2x100.11; Thomas Johnson to Jessie C. McBride	1
129TH ST, 142 West, 25.6x99.11; Henry W. Gilbert to Sigmund Gottesman	27,000
129TH ST, 142 West, 25.6x99.11; James T. Penfield and others, executors, &c., to Henry W. Gilbert	27,000
129TH ST, 142 West, 25.6x99.11; James T. Penfield to Henry W. Gilbert	27,000
131ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, runs e —x16.8 x w 0.1½x16.8; Richard G. Green and wife to Grace G. Hartley	10
131ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, runs e —x16.8x w 0.1½x16.8; Thomas J. Mullen to Grace G. Hartley and another	121
131ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, runs e —x16.8x w 0.1½x16.8; John M. Bowers, as executor, to Grace G. Hartley and another	20
138TH ST, 621, n s, 285 ft w of the Boulevard, 15x99.11; Ira L. Willits to Mary O'Neil	15,000
139TH ST, n s, begins 42.10 ft n of 139th St, adjoining land of John Johnston; runs s 42.10 ft to 139th St x w 189.9 x n 9x n e 192; Mary A. McNamee to rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania	Exch.
139TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 151.7x100x148.10x100; Mary A. McNamee to Manhattan Improvement Company	1
142D ST, s s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Frederick Hitchcock and wife to W. E. Buzby	8,000
144TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Orlando D. Hughes and others, trustees, to Henry Kroger	16,000
144TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; 144th St, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Frederick Lutjens to Orlando D. Hughes	1
147TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to John Von Glahn	11,500
150TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; 150th St, s s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Albert F. Brugman to Auke Dooper	9,000
150TH ST, n s, 270.8 ft e of Morris Av, as widened, 25x118.5; Maria McGlade to Patrick H. Duffy	5,800
150TH ST, s s, 325.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; George Pickel to Annie Donohue	1
165TH ST, n s, 100.6 ft e of Tiffany St, 25x91.5x25.1x93.8; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Henry Ackermann	3,000
173D ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 35x100; Ernst Marx-Nathan Company to James T. Blandford	100

Recorded Leases.

AGNE, George, to Peter Reilly; 1,421 2d Av, n w corner of 74th St, 5 years	$900
BATHMANN, Catharine, to Patrick McMahon; 418 West 53d St, 5 years	1,200
BOHLMAN, Herman J., to Joseph Ritter; 319 East 53d St, 5 years	3,600
FINE, Wolf, to Joseph Moskowitz; 220 Madison St, 5 years	2,660
FRANKEL, Israel, to Salvator Marino; 352 East 114th St, 3 years	1,400
GANDY, Frank, to Michael A. Hoffmann; 33 2d Av, 5 years	1,800
HOUSTON ST, n s, Lots 19 and 20, map of Augustus Wynkoop, 25x84 to 2d St x25x81; Ann Mapelsden to George H. A. Meyer, 10 years	700
HOYNS, Herman, to Martin Foody; 1,245 Park Av, 5 years	1,200-1,500
LAPP, Michael, to Frank Marino; 194 Mulberry St, 5 years	720
WENNER, Jacob, to Charles Fuchs; 974 Amsterdam Av, 5 years	1,500-1,620

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, to George Young; 1,804 Madison Av, 5 years	55,000
ABELMAN, Abram, to George Young; 26 East 118th St, 5 years	25,000
ABELMAN, Abram, to James D. Putnam; s w corner of Madison Av and 118th St, one-half year	5,000
ADEE, Louise R., to Permelia A. Eustis; parcel of 33 643-1,000 acres, lands of William F. Duncan and Charles D. Shirmer, Bronxwood Park, s line, one-third part, one-half year	2,000
AMERICAN INVESTORS' TRUST COMPANY to Charles M. Curtis and another; Lot 176, Block E, amended map of the Mapes estate, 5 months	$590
BARNES, Blakeslee, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33 West Washington Place, demand	20,000
BECK, Edwin H., to Mary B. Purdy; s s of 144th St, 15.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	12,000
BECK, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s e corner of Madison Av and 99th St, 1 year	50,000
BLOCK, Richard W. and Edward, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 18 North Moore St, 1 year	15,000
BRIGANDO, Michele, to John H. Betz; w s of 1st Av, 25.10 ft n of 114th St, 5 years	10,000
CHAMBERS, Walter B., to James D. Smith; 115 East 72d St, 3 years	21,000
CHRISTY, Nicholas, to Frederick C. Streckfuss; s s of 26th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year	1,250
COALE, Isaac P., to Thomas S. Gladding; e s of Avenue B, 69.3 ft n of 9th St, ½ year	4,000
COALE, Isaac P., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Avenue B, 69.3 ft n of 9th St, 3 years	15,000
CORN, Henry, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n e corner of Lexington Av and 121st St, 1 year	10,000
COUGHLIN, Helen T., to the East River Savings Institution; n w corner of Tremont Av and Clinton Av, 1 year	10,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 22 Rivington St, 1 year	15,000
EBERHART, Moritz, to Margaretha Oberle; 410 East 78th St, 5 years	3,500
ELLIOTT, Sarah E., to Adolph G. Hupfel; New York to Westchester Docks Road, n w corner of William's Bridge, to Westchester Docks Road, 1 year	300
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Leo M. Lehman; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 173d St, 1 year	5,000
EVERDELL, William K., to Samson Lachman; 142 5th Av, 2 years	150,000
FISCHER, George, to J. G. William Pilgrim; 82 2d Av, 3 years	10,000
FOSTER, Hannah, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 50th St, 187.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	5,000
FRANKLIN, Benjamin, to Richard S. Wolf; 24 West 118th St, 3 years	1,000
FRIEDMAN, Hyman, to Ernst Von Pape; 98 Forsyth St, installments	24,000
GLEASON, Margaret M., to Brian G. Hughes; n s of 185th St, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, ½ year	415
GLEASON, Margaret M., to Louis E. Salmon; n s of 185th St, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, ½ year	600
HANSON, George E., to Alice M. Dexter; n e corner of De Milt Av and Pell Place, 1 year	1,125
HAUER, Sophia and Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 42d St, 183 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	5,000
HICKS, William B., to Thomas Read; 97 Forsyth St, ½ part, 3 years	2,500
HOEBERMANN, Sophie, to Sophie Rothschild; w s of Madison Av, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year	10,000
HOEBERMANN, Sophie, to Sophie Rothschild; w s of Madison Av, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year	11,000
HOUPAL, Eliza J., to V. Everit Macy; s s of 117th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years	18,500
ISAACS, Regina, to Sophie Rothschild; 1,565 Madison Av, 3 years	3,500
JACOBS, Simon, to Abraham Stern and another; 741 6th St, demand	9,000
JENKINS, Thomas J., to Isidore Hirsch and another; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 125th St, demand	1,250
JOHN SIMMONS COMPANY, to Sarah Billings and others, executors, &c.; 162 to 166 Leonard St, 5 years	55,000
JULY, Richard and Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 322 East 18th St, 3 years	6,000
KALISHER, Joseph, to Rebecca Kalisher; n s of 72d St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	5,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c.; s s of Madison St, 86.8 ft e of Market St, 5 years	30,000
KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 88th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 200x100.8, 1 year	77,000
KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 72d St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	36,000
LEWIS, Samuel and Fanny, to Stephen G. Bogert; 1,895 2d Av, 5 years	18,000
LUDERS, Sophie, to Elizabeth A. M. Meany and another, executors, &c.; n s of 117th St, 191.8 ft e of 9th, now Morningside Av, 3 years	9,000
LUDERS, Sophie, to August Luchow; n s of 117th St, 191.8 ft e of 9th, now Morningside Av, 1 year	500
LYONS, Elizabeth H., to John and Mary J. Bodine; 212 East 89th St, 1 year	1,000
MacNAUGHTON, Gertrude and Allan, to J. Frances Pease; 73 Park Av, 1 year	25,000
MARTIN, Sophie and George W., to William Hodgson; s s of 165th St, 130.11 ft e of Brook Av, ½ year	1,000
MARX, William and Christine, to Louis Gates; e s of Waterloo Place, proposed, 200 ft s of 176th, or Woodruff Av, 3 years	340
McGRATH, Walter J., to Eveline Secor; w s of Audubon Av, 25 ft s of 168th St, 3 years	4,000
McNAMARA, Mary E., to Peter Sackman; s s of Arcularius Place, 282 ft w of Walton Av, 3 years	800
McNAMEE, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 139th St, 1 year	20,000
McNAMEE, Mary A., to Abraham Goldsmith; 139th St, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	8,000
MEHRTENS, Herman and Henry, to Elizabeth Hunneke; n s of 135th St, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, installments	16,500
MONNOT, Louise E., to N. Y. Security and Trust Company; w s of Mercer St, 99.6 ft n of Prince St, 5 years	18,000
MYERS, Anton, to Thomas Simpson; n s of 46th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year	2,000
O'NEIL, Mary, to Thomas F. McCaul; 621 West 138th St, secures notes	481
OPPENHEIMER, August, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n s of 108th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years	22,000
OPPENHEIMER, August, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n w corner of 108th St and Central Park West, 3 years	44,000
PADEAN, Peter, to Abraham Goldsmith; w s of Lexington Av, 20.5 ft n of 51st St, 3 years	4,000
PAISLEY, Joseph E., and others, executors, &c., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; n w corner of 6th Av and 28th St, 3 years	88,000
PATTERSON, Robert D. and Maggie, to Edward McElroy and another; east ½ of Lot 684, map of the Village of Wakefield, secures indebtedness	996
PIERCE, Madeline, to Horace Anderson, trustee, &c.; e s of Lafayette Av, Lot 96, map of Village of Mount Hope, 5 years	6,000
POLSTEIN, Isaac and Ray, to Mary A. Vandewater; 159 Monroe St, 1 year	5,000
POWER, David J., to William H. Klenke; n s of 40th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, ½ month	2,200
REINOLD, Gustavus, to Mary F. Moorehouse; n e corner of 3d Av and 41st St, 5 years	1,250
ROSSMAN, Jonas A., to William M. Purdy; e s of Alexander Av, 86.9 ft s of 137th St, 1 year	1,000
ROSSMAN, Annie M., to William M. Purdy; e s of Alexander Av, 722 ft s of 137th St, 1 year	1,000
RUNK, Abby, to Adolph G. Hupfel; e s of Webster Av, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year	1,100
SCHANZ, Charles F., to Jane L. Sturtevant; Lot 16, map of part of Hunt estate, 3 years	400
SCHAUMBERGER, Rebecca, to John A. Lewis and others, executors, &c.; s s of 109th St, 95 ft e of Park Av, 2 years	4,000
SCHURTZER, Helene, to Meyer Abraham; n s of 94th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, demand	5,000
SCHURTZER, Helene, to Meyer Abraham; n s of 94th St, 287.5 ft w of Central Park West, demand	5,000
SMITH, Rosanna S. and Joseph J., to Charles McCready, guardian, &c.; 424 West 41st St, 1 year	4,000
SOEHL, John and Anna, to Katie M. Bamman; s w corner of 144th St, and Brook Av, 3 years	2,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Henry Corn; n s of 141st St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	9,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Henry Corn; n s of 141st St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	8,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Henry Corn; n s of 141st St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	9,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Henry Corn; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 141st St, 1 year	9,000
SPENCER, Sarah, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 6 West 135th St, 3 years	8,500
TERWILLIGER, Lorenzo and Ida L., to Frederick Brommer and another, executors, &c.; 350 West 120th St, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 1 year	1,000
TERWILLIGER, Ida L. and Lorenzo, to the Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; 350 West 120th St, 1 year	10,000
THILEMANN, Frederick, Jr., to Alida McIlroy; 33 West 127th St, 5 years	10,000
TROY, Mary A., to Jacob and Anna M. Low; n s of 130th St, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	2,000
TRUE, Clarence F., to Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 81st St, 240 ft w of West End Av, demand	19,000
TULLY, Michael, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Lots 61 and 62; partition map of the Gouverneur estate, 7th Ward, 1 year	8,500
TURINI, Giovanni and Margaret, to Charles F. Emery; 13 West 113th St, ¼ year	500
UGHETTA, Mary A., to Friedrich Knubel; s s of 40th St, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	6,000
VELBINGER, Charles M., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 16th St, 212 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	18,000
VON DEHSEN, Charles H., to Josephine Hess; 2,149 and 2,151 8th Av, s w corner of 116th St, 2 years	30,000
WAGNER, Albert, to Thomas A. O'Keefe; s e corner of 17th St and Livingston Place, 1 year	2,000
WEST, Zimri, to Union Dime Savings Bank; Public Drive, or Boulevard Lafayette, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 158th St, 1 year	35,000
WILSON, Francis A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47 East 80th St, 1 year	15,000
WITTNER, Hulda, to George R. Haydock, executor, &c.; w s of Beekman Place, 60 ft n of 50th St, 1 month	4,000
YOUNG, James and Mary, to John Reiner; Lot 216, Block F, map of the Mapes estate, 5 years	1,700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSSING, Amanda, to Abraham Manchester	$1,280
COHEN, Max, and Banned Friend to Rosa Schoeffel	1,508
CONSTANTINE, Ella G., to Henrietta A. Mittnacht	Nom.
COOK, John, to Agnes and Cora Cook, (2 assignments)	10,000
COOK, John, to Agnes and Cora Cook	Gift.
DALY, Peter, to Ann Daly	1,538
DIEHL, Annie, to Annie L. Bachmann	15,000
HECKER, Anna M., to Samuel Ramsfelder	2,500
HEWLETT, Stephen R., and another, executors, to John Brooks and another, trustees, &c.	3,000
JOHN P. KANE COMPANY to Wilbur Rautsin	Nom.
LA COSTE, Hervey D., to Mary McLaughlin	300
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Susan C. Herriman, and others, executors	40,000
MILLER, Julius, to David Guttentag	1,450
NORMAN, Sophia, to Mary A. and Daniel D. Hickey	Nom.
ROGERS, Ellen, to Columbus B. Rogers	3,000
ROGERS, J. S., and another, executors, &c., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustees	Nom.
SANDERS, Joshua C., to Mary A. Haring	1,166
SANDS, B. Aymar, and others, executors, &c., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	40,000
SHANNON, Joseph, as guardian, to Ellen Hastings	5,100
STEERS, Edward P., to Adolph Hinze	20,000
STERNHEIM, Mary, to Ellen Ryan	3,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Walter T. Hart, committee, &c.	7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Robert L. Darragh's Son & Co. against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner and contractor	$119
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 30 ft w of Hoffman St, 25x100; Clarke & Sherman against Mary C. O'Meara, owner; John S. O'Meara, owner and contractor	129
MARKET ST, 48 and 50; Isaac Cohen against Abraham Siegel and Ira Grossman, owners; Goldstein Brothers, contractors	204
MELROSE AV, n w corner of 153d St, 25x100; Joseph E. Gaffney against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor	35
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, Stalls 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42; Jacob A. Sieken against A. N. Sands & Co., owners and contractors	158
8TH AV, 2,333, n e corner of 125th St; Thomas J. Conwell against David W. Bishop and Joel B. Kaufman, owners; William J. Fitzpatrick, contractor	8
35TH ST, 230 East; Thomas Graham against the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, owner and contractor	645
114TH ST, 25 to 33 West; Oswald & Dutoit against Arthur Gorsch, owner; Elizabeth De Lacy, contractor	111
114TH ST, 103 to 109 West; Fallihee & Spencer against Maurice Poliatschek and Emilio Vigna, owners and contractors	464

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Sophie Rothschild with Sophie Koebermann, (12 payments)	$11,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 25x100; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, against Clara E. Bliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 146 ft s of King's Bridge Road, now North 3d Av, runs e 134 ft to North 3d Av x n 196 ft to intersection of said avenues, and s 146 ft to beginning; North 3d Av, w s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 56.6x227 to Bathgate Av x 50x240; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Bridget M. Dooley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

BECKER AV, n e corner of Matilda St, 100x100; James S. Van Court against Flora A. Hawkes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

CORNELL PLACE, w s, 225 ft n of Rock St, 29.2x88x75.9x75; William O'Brien against Gottliebena Borrho and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Daly.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 236.6 ft s of 166th St, 108.10x irregular to Boston Road x201x irregular; Henry Pollock against Janie H. Kellogg and others, (partition;) attorney, C. T. Marvin.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 48.5 ft s of 121st St, 15x80; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against A. Alonzo Teets and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 77.7x91.2x74.6x71.8; Adelbert S. Nichols against John Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woods & Southworth.

5TH ST, 419; Victor Gerhards against Otto Gerlicher, (specific performance;) attorney, A. J. Wise.

7TH AV, s w corner of 26th St, 24.8x100; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c., against Peter H. Hynes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

18TH ST, ss, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Hugh O'Reilly against John D. Feldman, (specific performance;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

98TH ST, n s, 177 ft w of 9th Av, runs e 27 ft to Croton Aqueduct x n 193.9x w 18x s — to beginning; Margaret Coates against Eleanor Keenan and others, (dower;) attorneys, Martin & Weil.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 580—Charles E. Pope, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company.—Motion for leave to use transcript of record filed herein in the same case to be brought here by appeal submitted by G. W. Kretzinger in behalf of counsel for petitioner and appellant.

No. 632—Thomas Tinsley, appellant, vs. Albert Erichson, Sheriff, &c., and 633—Thomas Tinsley, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Erichson, Sheriff, &c.—Death of Albert Erichson suggested an appearance of Archie R. Anderson, his successor in office as Sheriff of Harris County, Texas, as appellee and defendant in error, filed and entered on motion of Presley K. Ewing for appellee and defendant in error.

No. 288—Aaron H. Zechendorf et al., appellants, vs. Louis Zechendorf, guardian.—Continued per stipulation.

No. 289—Louis Le Clain, plaintiff in error, vs. Old Peasup.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

Nos. 254 and 255—The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, petitioner, vs. the Louisville Trust Company and the Louisville Banking Company.—Argument continued by E. C. Field for the petitioner by Swagar Sherley and St. John Boyle for the respondent and concluded by G. W. Kretzinger for the petitioner.

No. 632—Thomas Tinsley, appellant, vs. Archie R. Anderson, Sheriff, &c., and 633—Thomas Tinsley, plaintiff in error, vs. Archie R. Anderson, Sheriff, &c.—Argument commenced by James L. Bishop for appellant and plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: 632 and 633, 258, 259 and 260, 271, 280, 290, 291, 294, 295, 298.

Calendars for Friday, May 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.

48—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle & Co.
50—Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Co.
51—Palmer vs. Yomigh.
58—Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Syms.
59—Same vs. same.
60—Same vs. same.
61—Same vs. same.
62—Same vs. same.
63—Same vs. same.
68—Keller vs. Strauss.
70—Wyckhoff, Seaman & Benedict vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Motion calendar.

1—Brewer vs. Louisville Courier Journal.
2—Union Associated Press vs. same.
3—Brewer vs. Post Printing and Pub. Co.
4—Union Associated Press vs. same.
5—Brewer vs. George Knapp & Co.
6—Union Associated Press vs. same.
7—Brewer vs. same.
8—Union Associated Press vs. same.
9—Same vs. Times-Sun Pub. Co.
10—Brewer vs. same.
11—Same vs. Houston Printing Co.
12—Union Associated Press vs. same.
13—United States vs. Friedheim.
14—Untied States vs. same.
15—United States vs. same.
16—Consol. Car Heating Co. vs. Gold St. Car H. Co.
17—Same vs. Gold Car H. Co.
18—Fuller vs. Underwood.
20—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
21—Petrich vs. Gillespie.
22—Ames vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
23—Mason vs. New York Steam Power Co.

Cases noticed.

24—Armour vs. Earl Fruit Co.
25—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
26—Hoffman vs. Jones.
27—Kantorowicz vs. Deimel Bros. & Co.
28—Imperial Chemical Co. vs. Breisacher.
29—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Mahler.
30—Same vs. Appolo Incandescent Gas Light Co.
31—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.
125—Gunkel vs. S. S. Seguranca.
106—Indemnity Mutual Marine Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.
132—Timmins vs. Ship Port Patrick.
133—Trivold vs. Perry.
134—E. & A. R. R. Co. vs. Ferryboat Vermont.
135—Voight vs. Yacht Quisetta.
136—Slover vs. Float 4 and Tug C. P. Raymond.
137—Fenner vs. Tug De Veaux Powell.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
139—Starita vs. Tugs America and E. M. Millard.
140—Neall vs. Tug Nathan Hale.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 472, 474, 476, 477, 478, 479, 1246.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens At 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Sullivan vs. Baker.
2—Hartley vs. Murtha.
3—Laporte vs. Wells-Fargo & Co.
4—McLaughlin vs. Rapp.
5—Van Orden vs. Van Orden.
6—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Kiege.
7—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
8—Smith vs. Secor.
9—Pringle vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
10—Cannon vs. Mayor, &c.
11—Smith vs. Keteltas.
12—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction Land Co.
14—Arnoux vs. Phyfe.
15—In re Haire.

Non-Enumerated motions.

1—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
2—Elwell vs. Russell.
3—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
4—Glickman vs. Loew.
5—Rook vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
6—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
7—Sternback vs. Friedman.
8—Dooley vs. O'Gorman.
10—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
15—Monne vs. Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.
17—Meyer vs. Pagenstecher.
18—Same vs. Free.
21—Smith vs. Secor.
22—Heydenreich vs. Lehmann.
24—Oakes vs. Oakes.
25—Costello vs. Costello.
26—Mahoney vs. Adams.
27—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Mining Co.
28—Stern vs. Rapport.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mahler vs. Wilson.
2—Curtin vs. Corporation of St. Augustine Church.
3—Crow vs. Low.
4—Meyers vs. Feigel.
5—In re Bettman.
6—G. W. Lederer Co. vs. Jordan.
7—Schmitt vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
8—Schuepel vs. Schuepel.
9—Blitzstein vs. Minsker Independent Ben. Assn.
10—Army and Navy Inv. Co. vs. Vail.
11—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
12—Mullins vs. Maillard.
13—In re Barry.
14—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Erdman.
15—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Broadbelt.
16—Hodges vs. Hodges.
17—Gross vs. Gross.
18—Westfall vs. Mueller.
19—Met. Trust Co. vs. Steinfeld.
20—In re Schoenenberger.
21—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
22—Stafford vs. Young.
23—Kearns vs. Lathers.
24—Elting vs. Dayton.
25—Kernochan vs. Ballance.
26—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
27—Glaber vs. Glaber.
28—Mintel vs. Mulvany.
29—Davenport vs. Met. College of Music.
30—In re John T. Camp Co.
31—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
32—Crosby vs. Kraff.
33—Dickinson vs. Earle.
34—Pisa vs. Austin.
35—Adelson vs. Stern.
36—Rash vs. Farmer.
37—In re West Side Park.
38—In re Ringle.
39—Klonsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
40—In re Fuchlocher.
41—Holme vs. Stewart.
42—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
43—Von Dram vs. Von Briinbell.
44—Freeman vs. Rapp.
45—T. Adams & Co. vs. Albert.
46—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack.
47—Dunbar Box and Lumber Co. vs. Bremen.
48—Hein vs. Typograph, &c.
50—Savin vs. Savin.
49—People, &c., vs. Weygandt.
50—Ostrander vs. Sulpher Lumber Co.
51—Levy vs. Stanton.
52—Neugass vs. Lowenkind.
54—Gans vs. Hartman.
55—Grieff vs. Otto.
56—Shrier vs. Glaeckman.
57—Cohen vs. Vassiliades.
58—Gichner vs. Coller.
59—Dunn vs. Ansorge.
60—People, ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
61—McMurran vs. Holbert.
62—Meyer vs. McBride.
63—Crowley vs. Daly.
64—Donaigne vs. Decaigne.
65—Columbus Dispensary vs. Tanner.
66—Lasar vs. Lasar.
67—Metcalf vs. Moses.
68—Koehler vs. Kessell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Steeves vs. Staifer.
2—In re Loring St.
3—In re La Fountaine Av.
4—Shechy vs. Regan.
5—In re Chesterfield Farm Dairy Co.

Demurrers.

751—Sicker vs. Sicker.

Preferred Causes.

6964—Robinson vs. Lowenberg.
6946—McCormick vs. Bond.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6685—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6638—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Bardell vs. Tripler.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & B. Soap Co.
5595—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
4977—Gilbert vs. Walter.
6645—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
6682—Viccolo vs. Viccolo.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
5371—Lewis vs. Lewis.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6237—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder.
6607—Crosby vs. Crosby.
6614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6717—Binninger vs. Hero.
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14258—Martin vs. Roberts.
15192—Finnegan vs. Biehl.
14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13899—Ballin vs. Vietor.
12651—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
12657—Same vs. same.
15904—Lambrecht vs. Cuthbert.
15905—Frankaw vs. same.
15983—Crowe vs. House of Good Shepherd.
16016—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetkin.
16085—Hess vs. Speidel.
16087—Murbach vs. Weir.
16097—Stewart vs. Wise.
16098—Same vs. Tim.
15559—Vaughan Machine Co. vs. Quintard.
15777—August vs. O'Brien.
11746—Simonson vs. Lipman.
13182—Mathias vs. Mayer.
15540—Erde vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
15948—Kemp vs. Calhoun.
13447—Reina vs. Met. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
13964—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15671—Zoll vs. Williams.
15081—Simon vs. Ellinger.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
9433—Richardson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
3069—Splint vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9563—Taylor vs. Havens.
8644—Deeley vs. Heintz.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10071—Walcutt vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
10181—Stayton vs. Green.
7921—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
10946—Fleishner vs. People.
9703—Hecker vs. Callan.
8245—Black vs. Roe.
4183—Casola vs. Vasques.
11782—Davis vs. Wilson.
11767—Serre vs. Boynton.
11813—Abrams vs. Valentine.
9954—Ryker vs. Glover.
10133—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co.
9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.
8652—Ascheman vs. Weil.
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush.

Inquest.

11708—Neals vs. Boyle.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.

9975—Westphal vs. Western Assur. Co. of Toronto.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
10929—Flath vs. Sobel.
5765—Kiernan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10619—United Press Co. vs. N. Y. Press Co.
11306—Hall vs. Simpson.
11405—Bell vs. Vennon.
9551—Engel vs. Maier.
11092—Gilman vs. Moore.
8997—Saile vs. Jackson.
10505—Foley vs. Dalley.
11199—Florman vs. Markert.
11428—Miller vs. Mallon.
1843—Hergert vs. Union Ry. Co.
2961—Colvin vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6290—Shellabarger Mill & E. Co. vs. Bunker.
9554—Steele vs. Hamm.
10470—Eisenberg vs. Allen.
10538—Jacob vs. Aldrich.
11151—Donald vs. Gardner.
11427—Mann vs. Wright.
8696—Rogers vs. Mayor, &c.
10021—Schloss vs. Traitel.
8301—Schiff vs. Thomas.
7984—Nash vs. Quackenbush.
8416—Commercial Pub. Co. vs. Beckwith.
3792—McCormick vs. Mahoney.
8277—McCann vs. Mayor, &c.
9505—Bacon vs. Cole.
6766—Walsh vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Inquests.

7722—Crow vs. Prague.
10500—Manhattan Elec. Light Co. vs. Savarese.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Bohlen, Sr.
2—Same.
3—James B. Rice.
4—Edward Grosse.
5—Mary Caslin.
6—William F. Kuhn.
7—John Moriarty.
8—Louis Grunhut.
9—Julius Mittkowski.
10—Louis Niedefindt.
11—Anna E. Palmer.
12—Simon Wormser.
13—Cunigunda Baker.
14—F. Maria and Ernest Mora.
15—Dorothea N. Jennings.
16—Millard F. Tompkins.
17—Daniel Campbell.
18—Elizabeth Lee.
19—Elizabeth H. Dieckmann.
20—Cornelia Franko.
21—Eliza J. Bedell.
22—Mary Jane de Luna.
23—John Hall.
24—Ella Cram.
25—Patrick Byrne.
26—Carrie Sumter.
27—Philip Stephan.
28—William E. King.
29—Martin Kletchka.
30—Joseph W. Drexel.
31—Elizabeth Boussell.
32—Cornelius Carlan.

Wills for Probate.

At 10 A. M.

Marietta L. Kenebel.
Mauritz F. H. de Haas.
Catherine B. Van Wyck.
Emanuel Emmerson.
Anna Lindner.
William F. Wefer.
Gerhard Berringer.
Margaret Mills.

At 11 A. M.

Mary Treacy.
James Thompson.

At 2 P. M.

Matthew Riley.
Alfred Woodbridge.
Abraham Seiffer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1356—Contested will of James J. Mooney.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4201—Bergan vs. Griffen.
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Hogel.
289—Tannenhols vs. Rutenberg.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Ansbacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
491—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4401—Neuir vs. Looschen.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
4921—Lanahan vs. Boera.
644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
923—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
931—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
934—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
987—Clary vs. Tripler.
802—Anguld vs. Brunner.
710—E. L. Goodsell Co. vs. Tucker.
697—Fox vs. Grinberg.
428—Burtis vs. Webber.
276—Hughes vs. Maibach.
110—Weil vs. Kean.
111—Dunham vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1027—Fink vs. Kerr.
774—Graaf vs. Brown.
961—Golden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
347—Lewis vs. Donohue.
816—Hass vs. Lucy.
963—Schrieken vs. Barron S. S. Co.
707—Specht vs. Sessler.
745—Bell vs. Gordon.
589—Mahlberg vs. Man. Realty Co.
2513—Stewart vs. Bunker.
694—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1070—Angemuller vs. Campbell.
1080—Dickmann vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1092—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Krichway.
1094—Levy vs. Probl.
273—Greenbaum vs. Witkowsky.
462—Case vs. Jones.
436—Carroll vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
298—Kane vs. Donohue.
287—Levy vs. Kottman.
797—Strom vs. Lipson.
650—Herzfeld vs. Rosenberg.
432—Banzhof vs. Ludwig.
266—Cohn vs. Briesach.
281—Baker vs. Campbell Bicycle Mfg. Co.
372—Lieberman vs. Friedlander.
477—Mauman vs. Cusick.
486—Frank vs. Reed.
50—Preston vs. Hilton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4648—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Daiker.
4881—Carmer vs. Stone.
4880—Porter vs. Arnold.
3492—Ryan vs. Le Galley.
4672—Seaman vs. Murtha.
4911—Heimerdinger vs. Sanderson.
4698—Boughton vs. O'Connell.
4991—Kirtland vs. Moore.
4679—Lippman vs. Tobias.
4960—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Moebus.
496—Same vs. Magee.
4843—Aiello vs. Callahan.
4715—Noll vs. Hopkins.
4662—Stern vs. Peyser.
4695—Kirk vs. Van Clief.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—Peter Donohue.
2—John Brady.
3—Frank Cabio.
4—Martin Doyle.
5—Giovani Columbara.
6—Patrick W. Deckin.
7—Peter Campbell.
8—James Conaghan.
9—John Arfman.
10—Bertha Herman.
11—Patrick Baxter.
12—Charles Hechinger.
13—John Godfrey.
14—Peter Adler.
15—William D. Herzog.
16—William D. Herzog.
17—Thomas Darcy.
18—Frank Hawkinson.
19—Edward Denchand.
20—William Brennan.
21—George H. Bennett.
22—Salvini Bolotti.
23—Kate Gilbert.
24—Thomas Beaman.
25—Adam Gebhardt.
26—Henry Hercets.
27—Edward R. Billings.
28—Barbara Holabek.
29—Martin Boyle.
30—John J. Dunn.
31—John Doyle.
32—Charles Grayban.
33—Edward Quintern.
34—Patrick Roden.
35—Thomas Fitzgerald.
36—Peter Campbell.
37—Louisa Farfaix.
38—Michael Flannigan.
39—William Gowrie.
40—Robert Geyer.
41—Patrick Griffin.
42—Joseph Flynn.
43—Frederick Hettinger.
44—John J. Heckeler.
45—John Healy.
46—Edward Haek.
47—John Connor.
48—John Bitter.
49—Isaac Kirschhorn.
50—Joseph E. Eagan.
51—Daniel Cashman.
52—James Carney.
53—Henry Hegerman.
54—Edward Donnelly.
55—George Creane.
56—George Buebler.
57—Charles Greiss.
58—Gustave Herzog.
59—Edward Hanson.
60—Edward Hayes.
61—John Ahern.
62—John Coler.
63—Patrick Coleman.
64—Adolph Brand.
65—Michael Hines.
66—Patrick Hughes.
67—Bartholomew Bertina.
68—Luiga Rowal.
69—Epolito Andrienne.
70—Chin Foo.
71—Patrick Foster.
72—William Fitzgerald.
73—Louis Engle.
74—Patrick Harrison.
75—Newman Frankel.
76—Thomas Finnigan.
77—Manuel Filipe.
78—Michael Bannon.
79—Michael B. Brennan.
80—Annie Rosenberg, Annie Cohen.
81—James N. Duffy.
82—William O'Brien.
83—Max Miller.
84—Henry Smith, alias Capt. Taylor.
85—John O'Hara, Patrick J. Hefferan.
86—Otto Kiefer.
87—Samuel Jones, Anderson Riley.
88—Frederick Moore.
89—David C. Robinson.

Pleadings.

1—James Kenney, John Ellard.
2—Frederick C. Fleming.
3—Albert H. Conroy.
4—Michael Logan.
5—Francesco Vicari.
6—Louise Vogel.
7—Fanny Levy.
8—John Smith, Samuel Morris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Thomas Byrnes, James Duffy.
2—Lawrence Ferona.
3—James Byrnes, Leon Galloway.
4—John M. Callahan.
5—Mamie Mitchell.
6—James Anderson.
7—Abraham Taub.
8—James Tudhey.
9—James Anderson.
10—Michael Mega.
11—Michael Tobin.
12—Philip Rumler.
13—Salvatore Santa Massa.
14—Rocco Peterefaccio.
15—Jennie Factor.
16—Louis Taub.
17—Frank Lewis, Joseph A. Roberts.
18—George W. Hill.
19—William Diedrich.
20—Joseph Morris.
21—John Robinson.
22—John W. Pflume.
23—Michael Noonan.
24—James F. Ryan.
25—John O'Brien.
26—James O'Brien.
27—Jacob Nelson.
28—Jeremiah Murphy.
29—Moses Newhaus.
30—William Ryan.
31—Thomas F. Ryan.
32—Diego Spinelli, Alexandro Sisco, Francisco Sisco.
33—James C. Kempton.
34—The International Society of Hotel Employes of America, (a corporation.)
35—Burnton Stein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—John Hill, Patrick Butler.
2—Joseph Marsat.
3—Hyman Schlesinger.
4—Max Forman.
5—Elias Surat.
6—James Ryan.
7—Henry Wilson.
8—David Maxwell.
9—Michael Salestine.
10—William H. Nash.
11—Albert Rosenfeld.
12—Samuel Gruhn.
13—Giuseppe Le Barbey.
14—Noah Rockefeller.
15—Harry White, Charles F. Reichers.
16—Abraham H. Radsky.
17—Julius Hackel.
18—William Tilley.
19—Louis Kander.
20—James Murray.
21—Henry J. Southall.
22—Adolph Schwabe.
23—Frank Manning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—James Carroll.
2—Louis Marcushon.
3—Meyer Solomon.
4—Paul Steinhagen.
5—James D. Healey.
6—Morris Simon.
7—Fanny Spatter.
8—Jacob Kuntz.
9—Frank Heminway.
10—Michael Murray.
11—George M. Leonard, George Lewers, George Williams, Richard Anderson.
12—John J. Mulry.
13—James McNulty.
14—Robert Meigs.
15—Robert F. Murray.
16—John Martin.
17—Michael Gaglianeo.
18—Joseph Cohen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

127—O'Neill vs. N. Y. Press Co.
196—Bruck vs. Uhlman.
224—Underhill vs. Phillips.
184—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
123—Rau vs. York.
124—Carey vs. Wurster.
238—Ulmer vs. Bennett.
138—Seagriff vs. B. H. R. R.
240—Charman vs. Hibbler.
243—City of Brooklyn vs. Nassau R. R.
244—Tibbitts vs. Phipps.
245—Mutual Life vs. Hall.
246—Hinman vs. Devlin.
248—Lowerre vs. Tallman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J. Short cause calendar.

5567—Elizabeth McMahon, an alleged incompetent.
5568—Jane Herbert, an alleged incompetent.
4852—Bollinger vs. Collins.
4960—Industrial Trust Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
4961—New Imperial Investment Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
5133—Uckele vs. Uckele.
5451—Adee vs. Wheeler et al.
5458—Busch vs. Nat'l Benevolent Legion.
4040—Le Mauquais vs. Carr.
5247—Christopher vs. Condict.
5508—Marine vs. Betts.

Regular calendar.

2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
2996—Downs vs. Elmira Bridge Co.
3416—Bergen vs. Moore.
4384—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
2890—Flack vs. Nassau R. R.
3029—Lehtiner vs. Nassau R. R.
4850—Lambrecht vs. Schultz et al.
5281—Bates vs. Katzenberg.
4803—Elliott vs. Davidson.
2960—Papia vs. Rea.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. Street R. R.
5127—Simpson vs. Harding.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.
4938—Ryan vs. Klots et al.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4429—Stuart vs. Christian.
2886—Merrick vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
2212—Raymond vs. Vandall.
4313—Connors vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4932—Bauros vs. Granger.
676—Ring vs. Moran.
1348—Rubinoff vs. B. H. R. R.
3666—Maratto vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2733—Cannon vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. Day calendar.

528—Schirrmeister vs. Ravella.
422—Maxwell vs. Conklin.
368—Flynn vs. Cline.
534—Diekman vs. City of New York.
535—Hillier vs. same.
536—Meyer vs. same.
537—Borgstede vs. same.
538—Millar vs. same.
539—Jager, Jr., vs. same.
540—Westphal vs. same.
541—Forbell vs. same.
542—Hillier, Jr., vs. same.
544—Read vs. same.
545—Dare vs. Dare.
547—Weisgerber vs. Bergold.
548—Daly vs. Carnwell.
549—Norris vs. Peterson.
550—Black vs. B'klyn City R. R.
551—Norris vs. Norris.
552—De Bevoise vs. De Bevoise.
553—Levy vs. Levy.
554—Brothers and others vs. the Hudson River Stone Supply Co.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

560—John Fraser vs. Coney Island & B'klyn Railroad.
561—Mary Ann Fraser vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad.
506—Terence F. Carey vs. Brooklyn Wharfage & Warehouse Co.
507—Nathaniel Lott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
551—Catherine King vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
552—John J. King vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
553—Hugh O'Brien vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
600—Frederick Kohmeier vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
627—H. Stearns Co. vs. H. E. Levy.
635—Henry Moeller vs. Louis Rueppel.
637—Eliza J. Kalkenhanner vs. Sylvester M. Brady.
20—Samuel Rosenblatt vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
549—Peter Nenner vs. Solomon Wolff.
625—Foster L. Backus vs. Walter Henry.
628—John Westbay vs. David Roberge.
629—Otto Huber vs. Geo. H. Meine.
630—John Power vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
632—Annie Kaufman vs. John B. Meneville.
554—Alfred Lakeland vs. John White.
1007—Lena Rabinowitz vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
638—Lillian Otto vs. Nicolas De Cesare.
639—Edward Parker vs. George Humphreys.
640—Thomas M. Farley vs. Budweiser Brewing Co.
641—Thomas Coyne vs. William P. Rutter.
642—Christian Best vs. George Knaus.
643—Amelia Jonas vs. Julius Solon.
644—John Larson vs. Margaret Burckle.
466—Otto Elrick vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
567—Michael Angelo Meraino vs. Orsolina De Gennaro.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

PEABODY, 102-104 Waverley Pl.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator; hall service; rents $65.00 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST AND CEDARHURST,
35-41 EAST 50TH ST.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heat; hall service; rents $40.00 to $55.00 per month.

10-12 EAST 130TH ST.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator service; $66.00 and $75.00 per month.

227-237 WEST 135TH ST.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $40.00 to $50.00 per month.

169 WEST 136TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water; gas range; rent $48.00 per month.

267 WEST 139TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; rent $50.00 per month.

272 WEST 139TH ST.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $50.00 and $42.50 per month.
Janitors on premises.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem. Open Sundays.

A Very Desirable Apartment at
THE BELGRAVIA,
611 FIFTH AVENUE, (CORNER 49TH ST.)
Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply to Superintendent on premises or to Estate of GEORGE KEMP, 68 William Street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
PARSONS & SINGER,
31 NASSAU ST.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BERKSHIRE SUMMER HOME.—Eleven rooms; completely furnished; barn, pasture, fruit, croquet, tennis court; excellent driving, wheeling, trouting; Queechy Lake five minutes' walk. Mrs. BYRNES, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Bruce Co., Ontario; some great bargains. Apply to James McK. Stewart, Drawer 16, Kincardine P. O., Ontario, Canada.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.
MORRIS HEIGHTS.—17 minutes from 42d St. on N. Y. Central, or 45 minutes from Rector St. on 9th Av. L express; cottage, eleven rooms; two and a half acres of land and small stable; will rent for $600. Apply to Estate of Hugh N. Camp, 55 Liberty St.

946—Joseph Power vs. Daniel J. Creem.
947—Joseph Huber vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
948—Joseph Huber vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
581—James Graham vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
582—Michael Gilmartin vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
583—Anna Dikeman vs. B'klyn City & Newtown.
585—Catherine Schroeder vs. B'klyn, Q. Co. & Suburban.
586—Julia Carrayes vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
587—Wm. A. Fries vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
590—Howard Halstead vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
591—Malcolm C. Anderson vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
592—David Zehnmovitz vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
595—Richard King vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
598—David Daley vs Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
599—Max Klein vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
494—Andrew J. Valentine vs. David H. Valentine.
39—Henry Bielenberg vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
556—Wm. Kelly vs. Jas. Campbell.
557—Herman Borghard vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
558—Wm. Love vs. S. Liebman's Sons.
563—Cornelius McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
564—George Robinson vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
568—Abraham Riker vs. City of Brooklyn.
570—Basil N. Karakitson vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
573—Owen J. Murphy vs. B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub.
576—Catherine Gorman
574—Mary Sullivan vs. Ann Daly.
vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
577—Wm. Schellhase vs. Chas. Goldback & Co.
579—Josephine O'Neil vs. Philip A. M. Laughlin.
462—Patrick Cleary vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
461—Isabella Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
417—Robert Walker vs. Oscar Gulden.
93—Margaret Ryan vs. James Taylor.
428—Nora Murphy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
482—Aaron E. Peck vs. Benj. T. Lynch.
483—Anthony Thompson vs. Ernest Ochs.
414—Annie Tomlinson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
487—Wm. H. Nafis vs. Peter Vanderveer.
491—Eugene M. Southwick vs. Nassau R. R.
496—John Plase vs. L. I. R. R.
491—Michael Tobin vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
500—Francis Meyer vs. George Meyer.
503—Henry A. Chasson vs. Peter T. Eiseman.
513—James Goodman vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
514—Mary Zimbon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
517—Lavinia Sands vs. Wm. Hawkins.
523—Frederick Kaiser vs. Wilhelmine Cowen.
527—John Buckley vs. Fulmoth Donovan.
529—Carlos Sanches vs. Thomas M. Fleming.
530—Ricardo Viansontes vs. Thomas Fleming.
531—Francesco Sarno vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
536—Robt. A. Simpson vs. John A. Cook.
533—Marie Sanjons vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
537—Mary Ray vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
542—Albert Berry vs. Jacob H. Roberts.
371—Mose Wohl vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
157—Wm. Maley vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
555—Edward G. Howe vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
588—Loritta Debitta vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
418—Peter E. Keville vs. Wm. C. Morton.
128—Matthew Meagher vs Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
512—Walter Tyrrell, an infant, vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
645—Herman Tietjen vs. John B. Davis.
646—Caskie Harrison vs. Theo. L. Lutkins.
647—Marie Einsels vs. Wm. Kohler.
648—Kate Finn vs. Thos. F. Gray.
649—Rachael Reef vs. Jennie Schnapier.
650—Wm. E. Graham vs. Adolph Muller.
651—Constitution Club vs. John Griffin.
652—Robt. S. Beatty vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
653—Anthony Bosch vs. John Brown.
654—Elizabeth Roberts vs. John Hennie.
655—Chas. E. McDowell vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
656—George Schofield vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
657—Florence Miller vs. Wm. H. Reynolds.
658—Joseph Cunningham vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
659—Emil Turcott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
660—Jas. W. Shanley vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
661—Katie Deignan vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
662—Jasper W. Gilbert vs. Mary King.
663—Jans Farrell vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
664—John H. Aschoff vs. John N. Jaeger.
665—Constitution Club vs. P. J. Carlin.

Football Captain Off to the War.

BOSTON, May 5.—Dudley S. Deane, the famous Captain of the Harvard football team of '91, left this city to-day for Washington to join Secretary Roosevelt's cavalry regiment. Mr. Deane was in charge of the business of the Mexican Central Railroad at Las Vegas, Mexico, up to a short time ago, when he resigned and came north with the intention of enlisting. Yesterday he offered himself to Secretary Roosevelt by telegraph, and was immediately accepted, and requested to report at Washington at once. Mr. Deane's home is in Brookline.

Steam Launch Presented to Harvard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company has just completed a handsome steam launch and forwarded it to Harvard University. It is named "Frank Thomson," and is presented to the President and Fellows of Harvard to be used for the promotion of rowing under the direction of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports. The launch is presented to the university by President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his three children, Miss Annie Thomson, Frank Graham Thomson, and Clarke Thomson. The two sons are students at Harvard.

Run on a New Bedford Bank.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 5.—There was a run on the Five Cent Savings Bank this morning, due to a feeling of distrust and wild rumors which have been afloat since the suicide of Lemuel T. Terry, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank. The timid depositors are receiving their cash, and the excitement had somewhat subsided at the close of banking hours. Treasurer Pitman stated that the people were making a great mistake, but that all demands would be met as rapidly as they were made.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Evidence that Dirt Excavated Was Classified as Rock.

ALBANY, May 5.—Before the Canal Investigating Commission to-day Charles Souwerell, a contractor on the Champlain Canal, and Assistant Engineers Lawton and Cornell testified that on several of the canal improvement contracts dirt had been classified as rock in the excavation, at a considerable increase over the original price.

Assistant Engineer Lawton said that on the Erie Canal, near Schenectady, he classified the excavated material as dirt, and that he was directed later to reclassify some 2,500 yards of it as rock.

MINERS KILLED AT DURYEA.

Three Men Thrown to the Bottom of a Shaft by the Fall of Timber.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 5.—The Halstead Mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, at Duryea, was the scene of an accident this evening which cost John Monohan, Stephen Jenkins, and John Titus their lives. The men were engaged in repairing the lining of the shaft, which had been damaged by the cave-in last week. Some heavy timbers were being lowered into the shaft, when the rope which was attached to them slipped off and the timbers struck the platform upon which the three workmen were standing with great force, demolishing it and precipitating the men to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 300 feet. The bodies were horribly mangled.

Meeting of the Princeton Club.

The Princeton Club of New York held its regular May meeting at Delmonico's last night, and elected these officers: President—M. Taylor Pyne, '77; Vice Presidents—John L. Cadwalader, '56; James W. Alexander, '60; John W. Aitken, '69; Adrian H. Joline, '70; William B. Hornblower, '71; Charles Scribner, '75, and C. C. Cuyler, '79; Executive Committee, (for term expiring in 1901,)—Robert E. Bonner, '76; C. Ledyard Blair, '90; George William Burleigh, '92, and Andrew C. Imbrie, '95; Treasurer—George Bliss Agnew, '91; Secretary—Frederick W. Stelle, '93.

Baron Unterrichter Confesses.

Baron Valentine Unterrichter, who arrived Wednesday on the steamship Fulda under the name of Gruen, and who was placed under arrest by the immigration authorities on a charge of theft, confessed his identity yesterday, and will be deported when the Fulda returns to Europe. The Baron admitted that he had stolen 67,000 florins from his aunt in the Austrian Tyrol. Of this sum he says he lost 2,500 florins at Monte Carlo. When arrested he had with him 50,000 florins, or about $25,000, which was turned over to the Austrian Consul General for safe keeping.

Electric Road Incorporated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 5.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day by the Desplaines Valley Electric Railway Company of Chicago. The object of the company is "to construct a railroad from some point in the Township of Lyons to some point in the City of Chicago." The capital stock is put at $100,000, and the incorporators and the first Board of Directors are Nelson F. Merrill, Hiram A. Johnson, and H. Wallace Pierce of Chicago, Henry B. Fargo of Geneva, and Samuel S. Carman, Jr., of Oak Park.

Young de Luna's Body Here.

A delegation from the Cuban Junta yesterday morning met the body of Naciso Bellido de Luna, the young Cuban who was killed by the cars at Savannah while he was on his way to fight in Cuba. He left this city on Saturday last with a squad of 150 newly enlisted Cuban soldiers, and while the train was running into Savannah the young man, in attempting to pass from one car to another, fell between the cars and was instantly killed.

Old Brooklynites Meet.

At the meeting last night of the Society of Old Brooklynites in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, the following officers were elected: Dr. James L. Watson, President; John Hess, First Vice President; Russell W. McKee, Second Vice President; Charles L. Young, Recording Secretary; Daniel T. Leverich, Financial Secretary; John R. Morris, Corresponding Secretary, and George C. Sexton, Treasurer.

Body to be Exhumed.

A body which had been identified on April 23 by John and Kate Gaynor as that of their brother, Michael Gaynor, of 140 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and which was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, will be disinterred, as Michael Gaynor has returned home. The body was found at Pier 5 East River on April 20.

Elephant Leaves the Park.

"Duchess," one of the big elephants kept in Central Park during the Winter, was taken from there last night and shipped to Washington, where it is said she will be exhibited. The big animal was chained by her forefoot to a truck, and in that way led away from the Park.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent,
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

WARM SPRINGS,
Bath County, Virginia,
are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Nyack, N. Y.,
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
WILL OPEN MAY 30TH.

28 miles from New York. Commutation $8.30 per month. Accommodates 300.

Beautifully situated on 15 acres of grounds; 400 feet above the Hudson. W. S. MERSERVE, Prop.

Somerset Inn

AND EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

Trains for

CAMP BLACK,
HEMPSTEAD PLAINS,

COMMENCING SATURDAY, MAY 7, WILL LEAVE FOOT OF EAST 34TH ST., N. Y. Week days 6:30, 9:30, 9:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:20 Saturdays and Wednesdays only,) 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20 P. M. Sundays 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, 10:50, 11:20 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 10:00 P. M.

BROOKLYN TRAINS

WILL LEAVE FLATBUSH AV. STATION [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Table board [illegible] superior cuisine; [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, [illegible] and adjoining bath to two gentlemen; house near 59th St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 101 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid; is very neat and a good worker; good reference. Care Mme. Tioche, 17 Greenwich Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, baking, desserts; makes good butter; country in Summer; personal references; wages, $25 to $30. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By competent English cook; Protestant; pastry, soups, ices, and creams; plain washing; city or country; city reference. 119 West 83d St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in American family; best city reference. 161 East 52d St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook with best city references. 771 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; private family; good city reference. 254 8th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined young girl as nurse to grown children; good seamstress; best city reference. 254 East 48th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single, 24; thoroughly competent; good valet; moderate wages; best city recommendations. Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; best city references; city or country. Butler, care Mrs. Goslin, 306 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend a first-class butler of 12 years' service. H. A., 263 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure position for butler. J. W., 5 West 34th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Trustworthy couple; care of house during Summer; six years' reference. J. Franke, 335 East 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable man; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; strictly temperate; careful city driver; first-class reference. C., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Swede, (36;) experienced driver; family going abroad; five years' reference from last employer; present can be seen. Bell, 111 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 26; no family; country preferred; thoroughly competent; sober, honest, neat, willing, obliging; three years' best reference. Coachman, Box 4, 239 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman, (35,) with first-class references. Joe Orczy, 340 East 82d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136 New Brunswick, N. J.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; no children; 32 years old; understands gardening and the care of horses, cows, and poultry; wife will do cooking; first-class workman; A1 references. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

GARDENER.—By a German, (single,) on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawn, flowers, shrubs, and place generally; not cows or horses; wages, $18; best references given. G. M., Box 194 Times.

GARDENER.—Danish; understands horses, carriages, and general work; very good references. 8 State St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By sober, willing, reliable man; one year in this country; best of reference. W., Box 304, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; good reference. Langton, 19 Morton St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Generally useful man about house and grounds in country; wages $18 per month. Apply to-day, not later than 12 o'clock, Room 1,506, No. 35 Nassau St.; bring references.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—Gardener for the country; single man preferred. Address, with references, J. C. H., Box 192 Times.

WANTED—Boy in law office. Address, stating experience, N. N., Box 212, Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CURNEN & STEINER.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, and bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of CURNEN & STEINER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under said name of Curnen & Steiner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Number 519 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898. COURTLANDT P. DIXON, Assignee. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
may6-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 23d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, lately doing business at No. 99 Warren Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, April 27th, 1898.

CALEB R. TURNER, Assignee.

HARRIS & CORWIN, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap29-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. HARTLEY, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, that they are requested to present the claim, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said ELLEN F. HARTLEY, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 30, 1898.

JOHN M. PERRY, Assignee.

ROBERT J. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York. a1-1aw6wF&May13

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the first day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson, lately doing business in the City of New York and County of New York under the firm name of James Richardson's Sons, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.

SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE, Assignee.
ap8-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 19 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR J. MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—May 5, in Columbus Av. car, between 59th and 73d Sts., black leather aluminium OPERA GLASS. Reward for return to 14 West 73d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 20th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

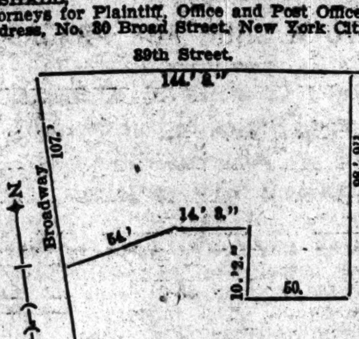
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $181,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
ap25-2aw3wM&S&my18

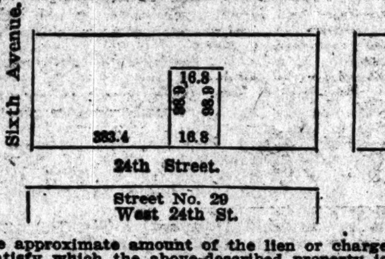
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCIA A. BLISS, plaintiff, against KATIE DICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three feet four inches eastwardly from the eastwardly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equi-distant between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; together with the easement of a party wall erected on the westerly side of said lot, half the width thereof, being placed on the lot next adjoining on the west, being the same premises conveyed to Margaret Vance by Lucie A. Bliss.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,038.39, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.21, with interest from April 28th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,374.79 and interest.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
My6-2aw3wF&Tu

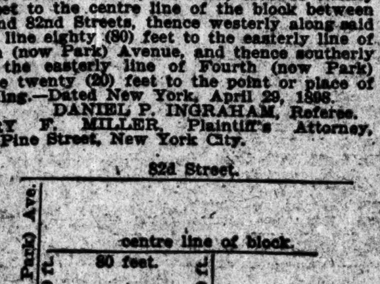
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop and remaindermen, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-first Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and at a point opposite to the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining thereto on the southerly side thereof, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through the centre line of said party wall eighty (80) feet, thence northerly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the centre line of the block between 81st and 82nd Streets, thence westerly along said centre line eighty (80) feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 29, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 33-100 dollars ($11,681.33) (exclusive of costs) with interest from April 19, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is $452.90, with interest to be added.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, [illegible] MILLER BROTHERS & CO. [illegible] given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York [illegible] receiver of Miller Brothers & Co. and of all the property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1.—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me, at the office of my attorneys, Messrs. Stiefel & Lauer, No. 37 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, by the 17th day of June, 1898.

2.—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me at the said place by the said date.

3.—All creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, duly verified, to me, at the said place by the said date.

4.—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail, to me, at the said place by the said date.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898.

ALEXANDER B. SMITH, Receiver.

STIEFEL & LAUER, Attorneys for Receiver,
37 Nassau St., New York City.
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SURROGATES' NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 98 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CLARA BONNEFOUX DE REAU and to all persons interested in the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Wotton, as executor and testamentary Trustee of the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, deceased, and such of you as are cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 621 Broadway, New York.
ap22-1aw6wF

SURROGATES' NOTICES.

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKECHNIE, (the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff,) defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKechnie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 9th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
may6-1aw6wF

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Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., May 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon | Kai.W.d.G., June 7, 9 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM | K.F'drich, June 21, 8 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat. June 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse..Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
Koenigin Luise..............Thurs., June 2, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda......May 7, 2 PM | Werra.....May 28, 10 AM
Ems........May 14, 10 AM | Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM
Aller.......May 21, 2 PM | Fulda....June 11, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M | Palatia, May 21, 4 P M
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon | Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
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Friesland.........May 18 | Kensington.......June 8
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*Chester..........May 28 | Noordland........June 15
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, May 11, Noon | Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon | Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon | Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon | Teutonic, June 29, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

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From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM | Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM | Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM | Umbria, May 28, 10 AM
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4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

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Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
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Boadicea..........May 14 | Winifreda.........May 28
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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu...........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........June 18, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA....July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5
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AORANGI, June 2. MIOWERA, June 30.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
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Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50, Furnessia, $37.50, Other Strs., $35.
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10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

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6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

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PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., *(Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

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STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:33, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:33 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A Large Attendance at the Annual Meeting and Much Patriotism Shown.

COMMITTEE ON WAR AFFAIRS

It Is Appointed on the Motion of Seth Low—Addresses Made by W. E. Dodge, Abram S. Hewitt, and Others—An International Bank Favored.

President Alexander E. Orr called to order yesterday the one hundred and thirtieth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. The large attendance filled the seats and standing room of the Chamber and many heard the proceedings from beyond the doors of Secretary George Wilson's office.

Mr. Orr in opening the meeting referred to the indorsement of President McKinley's policy and presented amid cheers a letter from Secretary Porter expressing the President's appreciation of the Chamber's action. Mr. Orr added that since the last meeting Americans have been making history, and a reference to Commodore Dewey evoked tumultuous cheering.

President Seth Low of Columbia University offered these resolutions which were adopted with enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, mindful of its own loyal and patriotic past, hereby pledges its unqualified and hearty support to the President and Congress of the United States in the conduct of the war.

Resolved, That the Chamber will willingly and heartily bear its share of the common burdens, whatever they may be, to the end that such a peace may speedily be obtained as will inure to the benefit of our Cuban neighbors and to the domestic quiet and prosperity of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of thirty members, of which the President of the Chamber shall be Chairman, be appointed to take such action as may from time to time be necessary in order to give to this action of the Chamber its greatest possible efficiency and value.

Resolved, That the thanks and congratulations of the Chamber be offered to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and crews of the Asiatic squadron, who, by one blow, struck under circumstances of peculiar heroism, have relieved our Pacific Coast from fear of attack, freed our merchant ships in the East from dread of capture, and, while adding new lustre to the brilliant annals of the American Navy, have helped importantly to shorten the war.

Mr. Low's Remarks.

In speaking to the resolutions, Mr. Low said in part:

"It is easy to understand the feeling of dazed surprise which overspread the mercantile and financial community when it found itself suddenly called upon to face the serious embarrassments and possible dangers of a war with a maritime power over a question that had not come very near to its own life. As long as there was a hope of bringing about a permanent settlement of the questions in dispute by peaceful means, it was natural and becoming that the influence of this Chamber should have been thrown strongly into the scale in favor of a solution of the problem by the resources of diplomacy. But for loyal Americans, the day has gone by for the discussion of that aspect of the trouble, except as a historical question. The fact is that war has not been avoided, and the reason is not far to seek. Events beyond our control have created in both countries a public feeling which has rendered the people of each country, for the time being, probably incapable of doing full justice to the other. For myself, I believe that history will sustain the attitude taken by the United States. Spain has shown herself a cruel mother to Cuba and a bad neighbor to us. I firmly believe that the United States is fighting the battle of humanity and the battle of civilization. And may God speed the right."

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton seconded the resolutions, and William E. Dodge supported them in an address in which he said:

"There are some very peculiar things about this war. Since the Crusades I do not remember a war quite so unique in its character. We have absolutely nothing to gain. It is an unselfish war. We have taken our place in the front ranks of civilized nations and believe that we have a duty as a part of the police of the world to keep order and to prevent the cruelties and wickedness which have brought untold suffering to our dearest neighbors. We have met the responsibility, and the duty is before us. I believe that God in His goodness is behind the Nation.

"I think we are going to need some business, management and helpfulness. That is one reason why I hope this Chamber will cordially back up the Government. I was crossing Long Island Ferry the other day when regiments were on their way to Hempstead. Of course the regular members of the regiments were in good shape, and had their overcoats and blankets, but there was a very large number of recruits without any blankets and without any overcoats, with their small possessions wrapped up in paper parcels under their arms, and when they got to Hempstead Plains and found that the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments were behind them and not before them, that they had no straw to sleep upon, hardly tents enough, and only pie for breakfast, I think it shows that we need a little business management to help on this good work."

Abram S. Hewitt Speaks.

Abram S. Hewitt, in seconding the motion to adopt Mr. Low's resolutions, said:

"For twenty-five years this Government and its people have been trying to avoid a war with Spain. In 1873, after the Virginius outrage, there seemed to be no possibility of the avoidance of war, and nothing but the great experience of President Grant and the high statesmanship of Hamilton Fish enabled us then to compose the issues so that war was avoided. I am satisfied that we made a mistake. It would have been better twenty-five years ago to have settled our differences with Spain. They had forfeited all right to govern Cuba or any colonial possession. [Applause.] You all recall the manner in which the good old English blood boiled out on the occasion when Capt. Lorraine stepped in without orders from his Government and stopped the further murder of the Virginius prisoners. That spirit has survived to this day. We have not forgotten our English brothers, and they are not forgetting us in this conflict. [Great applause.]

"When the final victory comes and the power of that obsolete power has passed away, then they will be made to see that neither the Government of this country nor the people of this country will take advantage of the situation to add one foot of territory to their already ample domain. [Great applause.] Then we shall stand justified before the world. The verdict of history will show that the United States had but one object in this great controversy, and that is to see that justice is done even though the heavens shall fall."

The Regular Business.

These proceedings were out of the regular order of business. When it was taken up on motion of Charles Stewart Smith the special committees and delegation on the Chamber of Commerce Building, the Relief of the Cuban Sufferers, and the Representation at the Indianapolis Monetary Convention were continued.

John Harsen Rhoades offered these resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York regards the establishment of an international bank by act of Congress as a most important step in the direction of enlarging the commerce of the United States, thereby providing an outlet for the products of the varied industries of our country, and increasing the opportunities of capital and the emoluments of labor.

Resolved, That the establishment of such a bank would be, in the opinion of this Chamber, an act of wise forethought, inasmuch as it will tend to centralize in New York the exchanges of all North and South American commerce, thereby hastening the time at which this city will become the metropolis of the whole Western Hemisphere.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be communicated to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of New York, and that they be requested to examine Senate bill No. 3,414, and if found to be in all respects consistent with our existing banking system, that they use their best efforts for its speedy passage.

Gustav H. Schwab offered resolutions, which were adopted, protesting against the bill H. R. 10,100 passed in the House of Representatives and now before the Senate, and urging the maintenance of the present tonnage tax.

Election of Officers.

Next came the annual election of officers, as follows: President—Alexander E. Orr, (fifth term;) Vice Presidents, (to serve until May, 1902,)—Abram S. Hewitt, Charles S. Fairchild, Jacob H. Schiff; Treasurer—Solon Humphreys; Secretary—George Wilson, (fortieth term,) and the usual committees.

President Orr said he would show his gratitude for re-election by not making a speech. He announced the legacy of $150,000 from the late Amos R. Eno to aid such members of the Chamber as might become in need of aid, with the proviso that $150,000 more would come from Mr. Eno's estate if the Chamber raised $100,000 for this fund.

On Mr. Low's resolutions this committee was appointed: Seth Low, Levi P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Abram S. Hewitt, Carl Schurz, Whitelaw Reid, John A. Stewart, Charles S. Fairchild, William E. Dodge, John E. Sloan, Morris K. Jesup, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Edward Simmons, John S. Kennedy, Jacob H. Schiff, John Claflin, Richard A. McCurdy, John A. McCall, Samuel D. Babcock, John Crosby Brown, John Harsen Rhoades, August Belmont, William L. Strong, John T. Eckert, John D. Rockefeller, William L. Trenholm, Henry B. Hyde, Henry W. Cannon, Isidor Straus, and C. C. Shayne.

Delmonico served the Chamber's annual luncheon. The menu card was bound with the National colors.

LEGAL NOTES.

Question of Alimony.—Mrs. Jeanette R. Stuart, when she obtained a limited divorce from her husband, William W. Stuart, son of James Stuart, the banker, eight years ago, had a considerable income from her own property. The judgment of separation therefore provided, with her consent, that the husband should not be required to contribute to the support of his wife, unless she should be unable to support herself and the two children of the marriage, Ruthven and Wheelwright, aged fourteen and sixteen, respectively. Recently, Mrs. Stuart made application to the Supreme Court to have alimony awarded her, upon the ground that the income from her father's estate, and her personal income, had become greatly decreased; all American securities and properties such as she possessed having been very largely depressed in value, and to a considerable extent had ceased to yield any income whatever. Mr. Stuart, on the other hand, it was stated, had received an increased income since the death of his mother, so that it was now over $10,000 a year. The notice of motion for increase of alimony was served upon the attorneys who were counsel for Mr. Stuart in the separation suit. They refused to accept such service, upon the ground that they no longer were his attorneys. Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday denied an application to compel acceptance of such service by these attorneys, and dismissed the application for alimony, holding that the authority of the attorneys was not presumed to extend to subsequent proceedings after the judgment of separation.

⁂

Assignee of Bid at Judicial Sale.—In a partition suit brought by Frederick A. Archer against Louis N. Archer and others Emanuel G. Bach purchased Lot No. 2, while William Booth bought Lot No. 1. A few days after the terms of sale were signed by the purchasers, respectively, and they had paid the 10 per cent. required, Bach took an assignment of Booth's bid, immediately thereafter advising the plaintiff that he had done so, at the same time directing that a deed be prepared conveying to him the two lots in one conveyance. After the deed had been prepared and executed Bach refused to accept it, on the ground of alleged incumbrances and that a stream of water ran across the avenue and then across Lot No. 1. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, has affirmed an order of the late General Term, Second Department, affirming an order of the Special Term, directing Bach, the assignee of the purchaser, to complete the purchase. The court holds that Bach, by purchasing and receiving an assignment of Booth's bid and requesting a deed, and subsequently asking to be relieved from taking title because of an alleged incumbrance, invited the institution of a proceeding, by which he hoped to obtain an adjudication so relieving him, submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the court by reason of his interference with the proceeding, and might be compelled to complete the purchase.

⁂

Removal of Cases From Municipal Courts.—John Tuttle brought suit in the Sixth District Court against Thomas P. Galligan, for $500 damages for personal injuries, claimed to have resulted from defendant's negligence. On the return day, after pleading, the defendant presented an undertaking, and asked that the case be removed to the City Court. The attorney for the plaintiff thereupon asked leave to discontinue, and the motion was granted, judgment dismissing the case being rendered. On defendant's appeal to the Appellate Term, a reversal was directed, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman. The Court holds that Section 3,216 of the Consolidation Act is mandatory that when an undertaking is prepared and delivered for approval the power of the Justice in the case ceases until the disposition of the new element thus introduced.

⁂

Suit for Penalty.—In a suit brought by Henry H. Lyman, Commissioner of Excise, against the Plymouth Social Club, the holder of a liquor tax certificate, and its sureties, to recover the amount of the penalty stated in the bond, for violation of the liquor tax law, Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted in part a motion made, on behalf of defendant, that the complaint be made more definite and certain. The allegations of "violation of the liquor tax law, and breach of the condition of the bond," the Court says should be stricken out, as being conclusions of law. If the defendant desires further particulars, the Court says the proper course is to move for a bill of particulars.

THIEVES IN COURT BUILDING.

Stole Garments Hanging Near the Grand Jury Room.

A larceny committed yesterday in the Criminal Court Building aroused at least half a dozen detectives and policemen to hunt for the thief, for the reason that the latter had the audacity to commit his crime at the very door of the Grand Jury room and not ten feet away from the indictment bureau.

Two carpenters—August Jane of 259 East One Hundred and Ninth Street and Charles Cate of 2,024 Third Avenue—were at work putting up a partition in the hall outside the Grand Jury room, and they hung their coats, vests, and hats on a nail. They went away for a few minutes during the afternoon, and when they came back their coats and vests were missing. Mr. Jane had left all his plans for the partition work in his coat pockets, and the plans, too, were gone.

Within a half hour all the detective talent in the building was at work on the case, but not a clue could be found. When evening came, and the detective talent had proved futile, the carpenters had to go home in their shirt sleeves.

OLD LANDMARK BURNED.

Early Morning Fire Nearly Destroys the Melrose Lyceum.

The Melrose Lyceum, for many years the only playhouse and popular dance hall in the district beyond the Harlem River, was nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The building, which is located on the corner of Third and Westchester Avenues, had lately been used for business purposes. Five times in as many years the destruction of the old building has been threatened by fire.

A trolley car was passing the Lyceum when the motorman discovered that the store occupied by Anderson & Co., furniture dealers, was on fire. He rattled his gong, and Policeman Lawrence Sempf, who responded to the signal, turned in an alarm. Before the firemen arrived the flames had reached the upper part of the building, all of which was occupied as a storeroom by Piser & Co., furniture dealers.

The fire spread to 2,902 Third Avenue, a brick dwelling occupied by W. B. Kirchoff, his wife and daughter, all of whom managed to get out in safety. The fire was extinguished after two hours' hard work, the losses footing up $16,000, as follows: Piser & Co., $5,000; Anderson & Co., $5,000; W. B. Kirchoff, $3,000; Franklin A. Wilcox, $2,000, and miscellaneous, $1,000.

Ex-City Marshal Arrested.

Bernard Nelson, until recently a City Marshal in Williamsburg, was locked up last night in the Clymer Street Police Station, Williamsburg, charged with having robbed James Pierson of 207 Ross Street of $55 while he was asleep in a back room of Frank Dunham's saloon, at 155 Division Avenue. Nelson lives at 112 Havemeyer Street, and a few years ago was a constable. He went later to the State capital, where he was very successful as a lobbyist. On his return he was appointed a City Marshal, and some time ago was arrested for appropriating money he collected on a judgment, but was later released.

Our boys' clothing man declines to be over-looked any longer; he says we must make people understand that our boys' covert top-coat at $8, compared with the flimsy light-weight, no-warmth garment at $3.98 is one of the best bargains in New York City.

Why will people look at their money rather than at what they get for their money!

Everything boys wear; boys as young as three.

Shoes.

Our new shoe for boys—the Foot-Shape—allows nature and not the shoe, to form the foot.

Sizes 8 to 10½, $2; 11 to 2, $2.50.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SCHOOL BOARD MEETS

A Committee to Consider the Establishment of a Teachers' Training School.

SCARCITY OF INSTRUCTORS

Resolutions to Pay Those Who Go to War Are Referred Because of a Question of the Board's Authority.

A special committee was appointed at yesterday's meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx to consider the question of establishing a training school for teachers. More than a year ago the Executive Committee of the Normal College Trustees reported that the demand for teachers for the local schools, increasing each year, was outstripping the possibility of supply.

Borough Superintendent Jasper called the attention of the School Board to the facts yesterday in a report which said that there are 59 vacancies in the schools and no teachers to fill them.

In the report, he said that the annual supply from the Normal College and the Brooklyn and Long Island training schools averages less than 500, while the annual demand, occasioned by the establishment of new schools and the death and retirement of teachers, is 950; estimated at 500 in Manhattan and the Bronx, 300 in Brooklyn, 100 in Queens, and 50 in Richmond.

Messrs. Anderson and Mack spoke to the report, and a resolution was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to ascertain the cost of a site and building and for operating and maintaining a training school to give a course of instruction of thirty-eight weeks, as approved by the State Superintendent of Instruction. President Hubbell appointed Messrs. Anderson, Mack, Agar, Taft, and McSweeny.

Superintendent Urges Action.

Referring to the deficiency in the teaching force, Superintendent Jasper said the great need of teachers in some of the schools might be partly supplied by the consolidation of classes in other schools and the temporary transfer of teachers. He urged that action should be taken without delay, and asked that he be authorized to direct such consolidation and transfer as far as he found it practicable. The question went over until the next meeting.

The long-pending report on the salary schedule was introduced for discussion, but on motion of Mr. Burlingham was referred to a special committee. Mr. Eustis said the matter had been hanging long enough and should be settled at once, but a majority supported Mr. Burlingham, and Messrs. Lee, Prentiss, Bannard, and Greenough were appointed to serve on the committee with him. Dr. McSweeny suggested that the board wait to see what, if any, action the Municipal Assembly would take, but President Hubbell ruled that it would be unseemly to let any other board take the initiative.

Mr. Burlingham agreed with the President and said that in view of the statement of the Mayor that there was money forthcoming to pay the increased salaries recommended by the Ahearn bill, he believed the board should utilize it at once. Mr. Prentiss declared that the board was satisfied that the salaries needed adjusting, and was ready to increase them as soon as the money could be had.

War Resolutions.

Superintendent Jasper offered these resolutions:

Resolved, That teachers serving in the army or navy during the war with Spain be granted leave of absence, with pay, during such service.

Resolved, That teachers "ad interim" be appointed to instruct the classes of teachers absent on "war leave."

Resolved, That all by-laws and parts of by-laws inconsistent herewith be suspended for the purposes of these resolutions.

The resolutions evoked considerable discussion, and were finally referred to a committee. Mr. Jasper said there are twelve teachers in the schools and four other employes of the department who are members of the National Guard. One man, a stenographer in the supply department, is now in camp with his regiment. It was on Mr. Little's motion that the resolutions were sent to the committee. He said he was willing to subscribe from his own pocket to pay the salaries of men called to the front, but he would not vote that the School Board pay the salaries unless he was advised by the Corporation Counsel that the board was legally authorized to pay salaries to absentees.

Licenses for Teachers.

A long report from the Board of Superintendents on the grades of licenses for teachers and Principals and the necessary academic and professional qualifications for such licenses was ordered printed for future discussion. Mr. Anderson explained that the Board of Superintendents, the different borough School Boards, and the Board of Education were agreed upon all provisions of the report except in the matter of intermediate licenses. A question had also arisen in the interpretation of the charter as to whether the members of the School Board have the power to amend the recommendations of the Board of Superintendents or must accept them as presented.

The board denied the request of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction that the school children, as such, be permitted to subscribe to the Sheldon Memorial Fund, and reported against the suggestion of the Inspectors of the Twenty-fifth District that the schools be designated by names locally significant instead of by number.

CITY'S LOSS ON THE BRIDGE.

Commissioner Shea Reports a Deficit at the Rate of $588,064.08 a Year.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges yesterday made a report to the Mayor on the financial affairs of the Brooklyn Bridge. His statement shows that since the advent of the trolley cars on the bridge the city is losing at the rate of $588,064.08 a year.

BEST & CO

The Difference

Between the figures we quote for Boys' Clothing and those which are lower, means simply the difference

Between clothes made to wear, and those made to sell.

Our Clothing, made to wear, costs as little as such clothing possibly can, and is the most economical to buy. Then there is the satisfaction of having the boy well dressed.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

60-62 West 23d St.

Mr. Shea was to have had a conference with the officers of the trolley and elevated railroads yesterday to try and reach some compromise by which the city might receive some more equitable return for the privileges given away by the bridge Trustees. The railroad men have not been instructed yet what are their legal rights in the premises, and the conference was postponed until their counsel reports to them.

Commissioner Shea said yesterday that in view of the facts contained in his report he believed the courts would annul the contracts made on the ground that the rights of the city were not properly protected by the Bridge Trustees.

In his report the Commissioner says:

"The existing contract is dated Aug. 23, 1897, under which it is estimated the city will lose over $500,000 per annum.

SURFACE CARS.		
3,200 each day at 5 cents	$160.00	
Per year		$58,400.00
ELEVATED CARS.		
1,600 each day, at 12½ cents	$200.00	
Per year		73,000.00
Total		$131,400.00
Probable receipts from Bridge Railroad per year		329,400.00
Rents of real estate and wires		107,200.00
Estimated receipts from roadway		84,797.16
Total income		$652,797.16
Receipts from Bridge Railroad in the year 1897		1,150,064.08
Receipts from carriageway in the year 1897		90,797.16
Total		$1,240,861.24
Incomes estimated as above		652,797.16
Loss		$588,064.08

"There are now outstanding bonds against the bridge structure and approaches amounting to the sum of $17,768,566.66, the annual interest on which is $921,591.66, so that the total sum chargeable against the city for maintaining the Bridge if this contract continues amounts to $1,509,655.74 a year.

"It is not expected that the corporations intruding upon the Bridge structure should pay the entire cost of its maintenance, but it is reasonable that they should be required to pay a sum large enough to protect the city against a diminution of its income, particularly when it is apparent that such corporations may do so with profit."

CONTRACTORS MEET MR. WHALEN.

Statement of the Facts to be Submitted to the Supreme Court.

Corporation Counsel Whalen had a conference yesterday with counsel representing contracting interests and property owners who will suffer from the cancellation of existing city contracts and the stoppage of projected improvements as to the readiest means of getting the questions at issue before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. There were present beside Mr. Whalen, W. F. Sheehan, C. A. Collin, L. L. Kellogg, and W. A. Dearing. It was decided to draw up a statement of facts upon which both sides could agree and to refer the statement to the Supreme Court and then to the Appellate Division.

Counsel for the contractors wished to get a ruling on the item of $19,000,000 for street opening that is included in Mr. Coler's statement of the city's financial condition as a liability, on the grounds that if the court decided that the sum was improperly charged the excess over the constitutional limit would be comparatively so small, about $4,000,000, that there would be no longer any excuse for holding up the money due on contracts completed. After some argument, however, it was unanimously agreed to submit all the questions raised by the Controller's statement to the court. Mr. Whalen said he believed a decision could be obtained before the end of the present term.

It is understood that Mr. Coler will be guided entirely by the decision of the Appellate Division and will not appeal from that decision whatever it may be. Mr. Coler has been careful to explain that his action throughout in the matter has been in deference to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and not from any conviction of his own that the City of New York is bankrupt.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Three Tariff Protests Overruled—The Status of Plaster of Paris Figures.

In an opinion prepared by General Appraiser Tichenor the Board of Classification renders a decision of especial interest to importers of plaster of paris figures. An importation of various figures of the Saviour and other religious subjects manufactured from plaster of paris was made by John Reeve of Montreal, through Burlington, Vt. The importer claimed that the merchandise was entitled to free entry under Paragraph 649, which provides for "statuary and specimens or casts of sculpture." The Collector of Customs at the port of Burlington classified the goods as manufactures of plaster of paris, and assessed them for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importer thereupon appealed to the General Appraisers.

In sustaining the action of the Collector, the Board of Classification quotes a part of the advertisement on the letter head of Importer Reeve showing that he produces what is known commercially as "church statuary." The figures in "church statuary" are not cut from solid blocks of stone, neither are they copies of works of sculpture designed for use in schools or museums, or for reproduction in bronze, &c. On these grounds the protest was overruled.

A protest filed by the San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works against the customs classification of an importation of broken glass was also overruled by the board yesterday. This importation consisted of 150 bags of broken glass, described as "fit only for remanufacture." The importers contended that it ought to be admitted free of duty as junk. The Collector at San Francisco assessed a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem on the goods under Paragraph 112 of the Tariff act, which covers all glass not specially provided for. The protestants claimed that the paragraph in question related only to sound glass, but the Board of Classification found that there was no limitation to "sound glass" in the Tariff act, and ruled that inasmuch as "glass" is more specific than "junk," the classification of the San Francisco Collector must stand.

R. Isaacs & Brothers of this city imported a quantity of cotton crepe goods some time ago, and the Collector of Customs imposed a duty of 50 per cent. upon them under Paragraph 41 of the Tariff act. The importers protested that the goods were dutiable at a less rate under Paragraph 346 or 355 of the act of October, 1890. The board overruled this protest, and Col. Tichenor, in writing the opinion, said that a large proportion of the importation consisted of scarfs with fringes of silken threads, and the proportion in value of silk in the completed article was 71.17 per cent., while the percentage of cotton was 28.83. The board found that silk was the component material of chief value in all of the goods.

Robert Quail Found Guilty.

The jury in the case of Robert Quail, who has been on trial in Jersey City for three days on the charge of killing Michael Lynch Jan. 19, yesterday rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation for mercy. Quail was greatly disappointed. He said he would rather be hanged than sent to State prison for a long term. The maximum penalty for the crime is twenty years. Quail was remanded until Thursday, when sentence will be pronounced by Judge Blair.

Stern Bros

are now showing
Later importations
of their celebrated

Classique
Corsets

Acknowledged
to be the
most perfect
and
highest class corsets made

And direct
special attention to
Several New Models
particularly adapted
to the present mode of dress,
in a choice variety
of exclusive materials for
Spring and Summer Wear

West 23d St.

WHEAT $1.50 IN CHICAGO

The May Option Closes Strong at an Advance of Twenty Cents.

DUE TO A SHORTAGE ABROAD

Continental Countries, by Abolishing the Import Duties, Become Competitors for American Wheat—Enormous Sales by Leiter.

CHICAGO, May 5.—One dollar and fifty cents per bushel was the price of May wheat at the end of to-day's session of the Board of Trade. This represents an advance since yesterday of 20 cents. July wheat gained 3⅝ cents.

To-day's advance was the most remarkable in many years. Famine of grain abroad and enormous sales of American wheat to fill the empty granaries of Europe caused the advance here. Shorts were driven to cover, and one small failure was announced.

Liverpool set the ball rolling by reporting another sensational advance there at the opening, the gain in July, compared with the previous day's closing quotation, being equal to about 7 cents a bushel. The reason for the Liverpool advance was, of course, the Continental competition for the wheat cargoes arriving off the coast of the United Kingdom and the greater avidity of French and Antwerp importers to secure them. The grain duties having been abolished in France, Italy, and Spain, those countries are able to dispute with Great Britain for possession of the wheat as it arrives on the other side.

The confirmation of extreme scarcity abroad, so clearly given by the removal of the duties, justified apparently to the full the conviction with which Leiter started in last July to buy wheat. The Continental nations, by throwing off the import duties, seemingly admit that their own stocks practically have been exhausted. Active competition at Liverpool has caused a rapid advance there for the last week, but the full force of the famine was not felt in this market until to-day.

At the present time the July option is the active speculative month, and bears have sold freely, expecting to fill their contracts out of the new crops. But the May option appears to be controlled entirely by Joseph Leiter, who, if to-day's market can be taken as an indication, holds the few who are still short to him in a "death grip."

The market opened at an advance of 1 cent for July and 6 cents for May. As usual, the pit traders sold, and July wheat started at 99⅝ cents, sold up to $1.00⅝, and dropped back to 98⅝ cents. May, which began at $1.37, reacted to $1.31. Leiter brokers bought July on the decline, and after accumulating a couple of million bushels withdrew.

The early domestic news was bearish. Chicago received 179 cars, against 22 cars a year ago, and Minneapolis and Duluth 387 cars, compared with 358 cars last year. Primary receipts amounted to 605,000 bushels, compared with 405,000 bushels last year.

Toward 12 o'clock bull news began to take effect. Closing cables showed advances of 7½ cents at London, 5 cents at Liverpool, 4 cents at Antwerp, and 6 cents at Paris. Then Leiter capped the climax by announcing the sale of 2,000,000 bushels of No. 2 red to a French syndicate at $1.47 per bushel. In addition Leiter sold 750,000 bushels in odd lots.

This remarkable transaction set the pit wild. May wheat, which had rallied to the opening price, $1.37, jumped to $1.50, with 2 and 3 cents between sales. Trade was not broad by any means. It simply meant that somebody had been caught short and was trying to get out regardless of the cost. At $1.50 the Leiter brokers stopped the advance by selling a few small lots, but the market closed strong at that figure.

July was handicapped by free liquidation for a time. From around 99½ cents it gradually worked up, gathering strength slowly, but finally touching $1.01. Then it dropped back to $1. Ten minutes before the close it started again, and rose rapidly to $1.02, slid off in two minutes to $1.01½, and up again to $1.02, where a tremendous amount was for sale, but it broke the bonds and rose irresistibly to $1.03¼, slumped again to $1.02, and closed at $1.02¼ bid, a net gain of 3⅝ cents.

Corn ruled dull, closing ¼ cent higher. Oats gained ⅜ cent. Provisions were dull, declining 5 cents for pork and 7½ cents each for lard and ribs.

WHEAT MARKET SENTIMENT.

Limited Supply Causes a Tremendous Increase of Quotations.

The wheat market yesterday presented features of an extraordinary character, on the sentiment that with our limited stock for trading and consumption—25,000,000 bushels—we should sell only at the most tempting prices. Following France in annulment of import duty came Italy—and Spain whose supply will come from France—and, with these paternal decisions, an overwhelming demand for our chief cereal, fully establishing all that has been said about exhausted European stocks.

The inquiries and offers for our wheat were, however, not considered because of the tremendous increase of quotations. An illustration is found in cash wheat, No. 1 Northern. A year ago it was 79⅝ cents, a month ago $1.07¼, and yesterday $1.48.

The futures shared in the advance. May here was, at high, $1.45 and $1.50 at Chicago, against Tuesday's closing prices, $1.30 for each market. July closed on Tuesday at $1.06⅝. It closed yesterday at a net advance of 3 cents a bushel after touching $1.10¼. September wheat closed with a gain of 1¼c. All the gains were in the face of a bull stock market, so that the advances in wheat were not a reflection of the stock market sentiment that the end of the war is near, but on an emphatic decision that if we are to feed Europe with breadstuffs we shall have to stint ourselves, and that the buyer should pay royally for the accommodation.

The export business in cereals yesterday was for this port and out ports: Wheat, 600,000 bushels; corn, 900,000 bushels, and oats, 600,000 bushels. May corn closed at 39c, a net gain of 1c. May oats closed at 34c. Tuesday's last quotation.

Advance in Flour Per Barrel.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Twenty-five cents was added to the price of a barrel of flour to-day because wheat made an advance of 10 cents a bushel yesterday. To-morrow the price will likely advance 50 cents more on the strength of to-day's rise in wheat. As the regulation advance of flour is 5 cents for each cent that wheat moves upward, a still further "bulge" in the price of flour may be expected. The price to-day was $6.75 a barrel.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Men's Suits, $10.75.

It isn't philanthropy, but plain, matter-of-fact business that induces us to make a price on Men's $7.95, $8.95 and $9.95 suits such as this. We want to make friends instead of sales just now. So to-day and to-morrow we make a further bid for the trade of the men of New York.

By offering upward of four hundred suits of fine English Worsteds in the nobbiest of patterns—the stocks of our own $15, $16.25, $17.89 and $18.50 lines, supplemented by a hundred extras from a Broadway clothing man's loft, at $10.75

Surely the clothing trade at O'Neill's should grow. Extra salesmen coming to help you pick to-morrow morning.

5,402 Shirts at 50c.

At auction without the auctioneer. That resembles very much the nature of a trade cyclone. Remember, we do not lose money, although we admit we don't make much at 50c. The other fellow lost, and somebody had to save him. You'll not think any the less of us because we scooped in these shirts just at the time when you are ready to buy. Now for the kind:

2,416 Men's Woven Madras Negligee Shirts, hardly a wrong pattern in the lot, most of them beauties, soft laundered, white collar and cuff bands.

2,986 Men's Sateen Negligee Shirts, in an endless range of nobby patterns, collars and cuffs attached, seams double felled, side pocket, pearl buttons. Take your pick of one or a dozen, at

Fifty Cents Each.

$15 Women's Jackets, $10.

Now comes a climax to the season's Jacket selling. The woman who turns down this little Jacket chance is not much interested in saving money.

Several lines have been given marching orders—the parade starts this morning at 8—All the recruits from the $12 to $15 qualities are mustered. They are perfect shapes, of finest materials and superior workmanship. In some of the ranks sizes are missing. Hence you get your pick at $10.00

Cloth capes, too, fall into line at $4.98, and rise according to quality.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

CARPETS IN GREAT DEMAND.

Nearly $1,000,000 Worth Sold in the First Half of the Sloane Sale.

Nearly $1,000,000 worth of carpets and rugs of the surplus stock of W. & J. Sloane had been sold when the auctioneers suspended their labors at 6 o'clock last evening. There will be two more days of this sale, and it is expected that the aggregate receipts for the week's sales will exceed $2,000,000. A large proportion of the more expensive goods are yet to be offered, and, in anticipation of good bargains in a high grade of carpets, a number of additional out-of-town buyers have appeared.

The sale began yesterday morning with rugs, a large variety of which was displayed. The bidding for these goods was brisk and active throughout, and the buying was largely by Western and near-by firms. Twelve-quarter rugs brought $12.75, $13, and $13.50, and eleven-quarter rugs about $1 less. These prices were from 12½ to 15 per cent. off the average store selling prices, consequently the retailers eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity to secure the goods. The demand in this instance exceeded the supply. Moquette carpets, which ordinarily sell in the store at 80 cents a yard, brought 60 and 65 cents under the hammer. B. Palisades sold for 45 cents a yard, and Smith's Axminsters went off briskly at 55 to 66 cents a yard, averaging 60 cents. While these prices ranged from 10 to 15 per cent. below the ordinary selling prices, the sellers were well pleased, for the active buying indicated an improved feeling in the trade.

Vice President Law of W. & J. Sloane said: "We are very much encouraged by the developments of this sale. From the buying spirit manifested we infer that the carpet trade will be fairly active this Spring. The buyers assembled here represent houses all over the country, and this indication that the merchants North, South, East, and West are prepared to stock up is a very good sign. While the general range of the bidding has thus far been low, some of the prices are even better than we expected, and, as the finest grades are yet to come, we shall probably have still better prices."

There was considerable buying by representatives of Southern firms yesterday, preference being shown for the cheaper grades. In order to finish the sale this week, the staff of auctioneers has been increased and the hours of sale have been extended from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. Between 800 and 900 lots remain to be disposed of.

CITY HALL'S LEAKY CUPOLA.

Repairs Cause the Erection of a Scaffolding Which Excites Curiosity.

A scaffolding, which cost about $200, completely envelops the cupola of the City Hall, and yesterday much more than $200 worth of time was consumed by attachés of the Mayor's office and other city departments in explaining to inquisitive citizens why it had been erected. According to Martin Keyes, the veteran custodian of the City Hall, the old cupola has been in a leaky condition for several years, and Superintendent Donovan of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs has been instructed to put it in good order.

The tin covering on the north and east sides of the cupola is rusty and broken. The ravages of the elements have rotted away a portion of the woodwork, and during recent heavy rains the water has soaked through the rotten wood and percolated through the ceiling of the second floor and trickled down the stone pillars. Of late the tin borders around the clock faces in the cupola have become so flimsy that the rain penetrated to the clock faces and dripped down underneath.

It is now proposed to replace the rotten woodwork and the rusty tinning and treat the exposed parts of the cupola to a fresh coat of paint. The job will cost only a few hundred dollars and is expected to be completed in a few days.

Maritime Canal Company Election.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, held yesterday in this city, Messrs. Charles P. Daly, Daniel Ammen, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Henry E. Howland, and Robert Sturgis were elected to succeed themselves as Directors of the company for a term of three years. The annual report was submitted and the following officers were re-elected: Hiram Hitchcock, President; Charles P. Daly, Vice President, and Thomas B. Atkins, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. W. E. Forest Discharged.

Dr. William E. Forest, who was arrested last March in Los Angeles, Cal., on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree, preferred by Alexander McElwee, a stock broker at 50 Broadway, was discharged on his own recognizance by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court yesterday. It was alleged that he had stolen $5,500. An indorsement written by Assistant District Attorney Townsend stated that after investigation there was not, in his opinion, the slightest excuse for the charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's | Every Evening, 8:15. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday, 2. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Irene Perry, Mabel Gillman, Joseph Herbert, Herbert Gresham, &c. Evening of unalloyed enjoyment.—Trib. "A Trump Card."—Herald. "Capital performance of a capital musical farce."—Times.

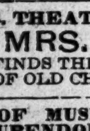
KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. BIOGRAPH, CHARLES DICKSON & CO., 4 COHANS, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, GEORGE W. LESLIE, SMITH and CAMPBELL, GARDNER and ELY, WEBB and HASSAN, HALL and STALEY, BLOCKSOM and BURNS, and others.

American | 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3,147-38. EVES., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. 6th Month | 80 Artists Present. THE BEGGAR STUDENT. Entire House, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK—FAUST (IN ENGLISH.)

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. Last week of this successful farce. Next Week—"THE TARRYTOWN WIDOW."

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman.........Manager. Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

EDEN Musee | WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS. Actual Moving Pictures, WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison, Special Artist. Sunday Next, COMMODORE DEWEY.



SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans & French Importations.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st. WM. H. CRANE, His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER, BROADWAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Last Sat. Mat. 2. LAST WEEK THE BOSTONIANS IN THE SERENADE.

Casino! BIG MATINEE TO-MORROW! Lady Slavey! 3d Great Revival In Preparation! | The Sumptuous Review of '97, THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. MRS. FISKE in—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY." and—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA." | Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A STUPENDOUS SUCCESS. Battles Of Our Nation. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | IN THE FIRST VIOLIN

ELECTRICAL SHOW. 2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c., Children, 25c. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT. ADELE RITCHIE in "AU BAIN." Truly Shattuck, Gerome Edwardy, and others.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow. WAY DOWN EAST.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Good seats 50c. THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play, THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. SILVER SOUVENIRS at Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. HENRY MILLER—THE MASTER. Next Week—THE HIGHWAYMAN.

COLUMBUS. THE CRUST OF SOCIETY. PRICES ALWAYS 25c. AND 50c. Next Week—PINK DOMINOS.

OLYMPIA MAT. SAT. | ADGIE & 20 others. NEXT WEEK—"WAR BUBBLES."

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. A New Japanese-Chinese Comic Opera KOREANS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. To-night—Little Lord Fauntleroy. N'xt w'k, E. H. Sothern, "Lord Chumley."

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last 3 performances. To-night, Sat. Mat. & Eve., SORMA & CHRISTIANS in "The Children of the King."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."